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VOL. XV. No. 24.

PALM GARDEN JAMMED

I. W. W. Successfully Invades the Stronghold of Gompers' Civic Federationized Craft A. F. of L.

Industrial Unionism has successfully invaded the stronghold of Gompersism. Palm Garden on East Fifty-eighth street was jammed to the doors Aug. 31st by workmen and women, who came to ratify the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World, despite the fact that several other large meetings that would tend to decrease the size of the audience are advertised to take place in Brooklyn, Newark and the Bronx. Long before the meeting opened groups of workmen were assembled in front of Palm Garden, discussing the outlook for Industrial Unionism, while others were entering the building in continuous streams. On the inside a band composed of members of the S. T. & L. A. Musical Alliance, rendered spirited airs, among them being the Marseillaise, which received such applause from the great audience that it had to be repeated.

The appearance of Charles O. Sherman, the General President of the I. W. W., William Trautmann, the general secretary, and Daniel De Leon, Editor of the Daily People on the platform, occasioned prolonged cheering, as did also the appearance of the A. L. U. organizations, which came marching to the hall in a body, preceded by a band playing the Marseillaise, whose inspiring strains, heard from the street, aroused the enthusiasm of the audience once more.

The meeting was called to order by William Shurtleff, organizer for the eastern district of the I. W. W., who introduced as chairman of the evening, Sam J. French, of the Transportation Department.

French on assuming the gavel said, "It is with great delight that I preside at a meeting which is to ratify the coming together of the progressive unions, the S. T. & L. A., and the A. L. U., of this great city, and the launching of the great organization, the Industrial Workers of the World, into which they have become merged. The meeting will mark an epoch in the history of trades unionism of the city, and for that reason, if for none other, I am delighted to act as the chairman of it."

French then went on to explain the Chicago convention, its purposes and representation. As the keynote of the meeting he read the preamble to the Constitution and gave an outline of the latter. He then depicted the character of men required to put the new movement into practical operation, and then showed how the convention had selected for this difficult purpose Charles O. Sherman, secretary of the United Metal Workers, as general-president, and William Trautmann, who was fraudulently ousted out of the position as Editor of the Brauer-Zeitung because of his unrelenting opposition to the Gompers Civic Federationized craft and corrupt A. F. of L., and his active espousal of the principles of Industrial Unionism. Continuing, French said:

"It gives me great pleasure to be able to introduce to you as the first speaker, the first of the men elected by the Chicago convention, for the difficult work involved in the successful initiation of the Industrial Workers of the World, Charles O. Sherman, the general president."

Sherman was greeted with tremendous applause as he stepped to the front of the stage. He opened his speech by saying:

"I welcome this manifestation not so much as a reception to myself as to the principles of Industrial Unionism which I represent."

"One would judge from the enthusiasm of this meeting that a revolution has started on the field of industry and unionism. We believe that such a revolution was started on the industrial field on the 8th of July, in the city of Chicago, when the Industrial Workers of the World was launched. We believe the revolution will come. In order to realize our position, the position of the working class, we must go back to the history of our organizations in this country."

Then Sherman went on to show the principles of the mutual interests of capital and labor that underlie craft unionism, and the disasters to which they lead, inasmuch as they divide the working class and make them easy victims of the capitalists who are solidly organized on both fields.

Sherman illustrated his argument by

WEEKLY PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1905.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

ORGANIZE YOUR FORCES! THROW OFF YOUR SHACKLES! FREE YOURSELVES FROM WAGE BONDAGE!

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

Extracts from Speeches Delivered at the Chicago Convention

(Speech of E. V. Deba.)

"We are here to perform a task so great that it appeals to our best thought, our united energies, and will enlist our most loyal support; a task in the presence of which weak men might falter and despair, but from which it is impossible to shrink without betraying the working class."

(Speech of W. D. Haywood.)

"Those of us who have studied conditions in this country recognize the fact that up to the launching of this organization there was not a labor organization in this country that represented the working class."

(Speech of D. De Leon.)

"I hope and believe that this convention will bring together those who will plant themselves squarely upon the class struggle and will recognize the fact that the political expression of labor is but the shadow of the economic organization."

Pointed Paragraphs from the Preamble to our Constitution

An organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus

making an injury to one an injury to all. The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up

the employing class, have all the good things in life.

All the toilers must come together on the political as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor.

Fellow Workers:—With conditions driving the working class to organize into unions for their own protection and betterment and to resist the attempts of the capitalists to force us to work longer hours or for less pay or in other ways degrade us, many thousands of us have done so. We have paid our dues and other obligations, have often gone out on strikes and fought nobly to try and better our conditions or hold what we had, yet what has it availed us? We see in one place men working harder for the same money as formerly, in another wages greatly reduced, in another hours lengthened, in still another both longer hours and lower wages, in all intenser toil shortening our lives, and withal the cost of living almost one-third higher than when union activity was less apparent. In increasing numbers we see strikes end in failure, compromise or outright disaster, leaving the rank and file worse off than before. In short, the workers are drifting into a hell-hole of weakness and demoralization which it is up to them to find a reason for and a way out of.

We ask you to read this circular with care, and we feel sure you will be convinced that the reason lies in hanging on to craft unionism, whose forms and principles of organization are at least no longer fit to fight our battles with our modern organized industrial masters.

We will show you that the way out is to organize on the lines of Industrial Unionism as laid down in the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World, and to unite the workers as a class, recognizing that "an injury to one is an injury to all," and standing ready to collectively enforce our demands upon the master class, with a determined spirit of class unity.

We believe the hour has come when the workers are ready for education on the lines that will unite their economic forces with a solidarity that will mean something to the working class. We believe that those who have passed through labor organizations and are in labor organizations at the present time, have, through their bitter experience, reached the realization that there is nothing to be gained by division.

In taking a survey of the industrial field of to-day, we are at once impressed with the total inadequacy of present working class organization, with the lack of solidarity, with the widespread demoralization we see, and we are bound to conclude that the old form of pure and simple unionism has long ago outgrown its usefulness, that it is now not only in the way of progress, but that it has become positively reactionary, a thing that is but an auxiliary of the capitalist class. The trades union movement is to-day under the control of the capitalist class. It is preaching capitalist economics. It is serving capitalist purposes. Proof of it, positive and overwhelming, appears on every hand. All of the important strikes during the past two or three years have been lost. The great strike of the textile workers at Fall River, that proved so disastrous to those who engaged in it; the strike of the Interborough Rapid Transit employees in the city of New York, where under the old style form of organization the national leaders repudiated the local leaders and were in alliance with the capitalist class to crush their own followers, and the local leaders betrayed the rank and file whose blind support they had obtained through a form of organization that teaches its members nothing; the strike of the stock-yard employees in Chicago; the strike of the teamsters—all, all of them bear testimony to the fact that the pure and simple form of unionism has fulfilled its mission, whatever that may have been, and that the time has come for it to go.

In the Chicago packing plants, the butchers organization was one of the best organizations in this country, reputed to be 50,000 strong. They were well disciplined, which is shown from the fact that when they were called on strike, they quit to a man. That is, the butchers quit, but did the engineers quit, did the firemen quit, did the men who were running the ice-plants quit? They were not in the union, not in that particular union. They had agreements with their employers which forbade them quitting. The result was that the butchers union was practically totally disrupted, entirely wiped out. Now, presuming that every man around the packing houses, from the printer to the pig-sticker, belonged to one union; that when they went out on strike the engineers, the firemen and men who ran the ice-plants all quit; that millions of dollars worth of produce was in a state so that it would rapidly perish, don't you believe that those packing house companies would have capitulated? Apply this illustration to whatever industry you work in, and you will be forced to a similar conclusion.

To recount the number of instances one could sum up of the evil results of Civic Federationized, agreement-shackled craft unions, would fill a volume. A few more will suffice as pointers to the intelligent observer by way of an aid in catching on to the rest. Look at the experience of the railroad telegraphers. Every union telegrapher was driven from the Sante Fe system owing to the scabby conduct of the Railroad Brotherhoods whose separate craft agreements had to be lived up to, even though brother union men went down to defeat—and the same experience is being made at this writing by the telegraphers of the Northern Pacific. Similar has been the lot of the machinists and switchmen. In New York City union mechanics worked with strike-breaking excavators during the building of the subway, union engineers ran the tug boats with scab firemen and freight-handlers during the strike on the docks of the New Haven Railroad, and in the midst of the recent fight of the newspaper mailers and delivery drivers against the Brooklyn Eagle, Typographical Union No. 6 signed a contract with that paper insuring it against any trouble with its type-setters.

From Gompers down this capitalistic rant about the "sacred agreement" (which the bosses themselves never keep) has bred no end of corruption in the old style pure and simple union. Besides the craft scabbery referred to, there is the phase of refusing to organize the workers outside of firms "agreed" with. Witness the Tobin Union of boot and shoe workers contracting for a label and "dues," consideration not to organize the employees of competing firms, and the Cigarmakers' Union refusing to organize stogie workers and trust employees, and both using the funds of their organizations to boom the business of the "agreement" protected label firms.

The acceptance by the rank and file of the idea of "mutual interests" and "arbitration" has enabled the leaders, local and national, to fraternize and hob-nob with the capitalists of the Civic Federation. And it is not only at banquet boards and "arbitration" committees that this hob-nobbing is done. The Civic Federation Journal proclaims that it has established a sort of literary bureau supposed to be to aid in spreading conservative ideas on arbitration, conciliation, sacred contracts, etc., and boasts of a number of "Editors of Labor Journals" enrolled therein. It is easy to see that through this scheme the real object is gained of establishing a "press censorship" direct from the Civic Federation office over the contents of the "Labor Journals," and that such editors become merely chickens hatched in the foul incubator of the Civic Federation and their "conservative" crowing and clucking simply echoes of the sounds learned from the Belmont roosters and the old hens of the Easley breed. Of such is the unionism adhered to in the past. Is it any wonder that it is proving a dismal failure for the working class?

We are the producers of all wealth, and the most numerous class, and there is no reason, except our own failure to correctly unite, why we should remain in our present condition. The way out presents itself in the principles and methods set forth by the Industrial Workers of the World, organized at Chicago in July of this year. This organization is proceeding to organize into Industrial Unions all the workers employed in each industry, without regard to their race, creed, color, sex or age. With such a thorough organization and spirit of class solidarity, a whole industry will stand ready to back up any portion thereof, and, if necessary, all industries will be prepared to unitedly enforce our demands; and we shall finally get into position to control the tools

(Continued on page 6.)

RUMBLINGS AND EXPLOSIONS

SECOND SERIES—MORE TO COME

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 29.—The volcanic rumblings in this city ran speedily into an explosion. It was a loud one. The story is quickly told.

The corrupt practices of the A. F. of L. in the Socialist party of this city, reached a point where the disgusted membership began to ask what Hoehn, the A. F. of L. spy in the party, called "impertinent questions." One of these "impertinent questions" was on the subject of his deputy marshaling during our trolley strike. Hoehn wriggled but could not wriggle out of it. He and his A. F. of L. organized scabbery associates then pulled themselves together and decided upon the desperate plan of trying to "vindicate Hoehn." They put their heads together, caused and organized themselves in secret, and then presented to the local organization a sort of proclamation an ell or two long. The thing leaves unanswered the grave charge against Hoehn; it beats around the bush; the only fact it states is the fact that Hoehn did join the deputy marshals, and that was ample condemnation. Well, the discussion started. It was hot and heavy. The clean members soaked it into Hoehn and all the other A. F. of L. grafters in the party. It finally came to a vote, and despite the fact that Hoehn had drummed up all his fellow A. F. of L. spies in the party, the "vindication" was carried by only twenty-six

votes against twenty-two. A change of only three votes would have "vindicated" him the way he deserves. But even as it is, the "vindication" is a black eye.

This was the rumbling; the explosion followed almost immediately. Twenty-one members, almost all shoemakers, withdrew from the party and joined the Industrial Workers of the World.

We are through with an A. F. of L. political party. The A. F. of L. dictates the policy of the S. P., and it dictates even its candidates. What else is the Massachusetts ticket just set up with Carey of the dirty Tobin Union, and Mahoney at its head, but an A. F. of L. ticket? What else is the New York City ticket with a Morris Brown and a Lee on it but an A. F. of L. ticket? Did not Morris Brown join the A. F. of L. cry that the employees of Belmont had broken their contract when they struck? and did not Lee sign that A. F. of L. "backward races" resolution in Amsterdam? What else is the Berger push of political office-holders here out West, but A. F. of L. politicians, elected on an A. F. of L. ballot?

We are through with that sort of thing!

Three cheers for the I. W. W.!

Three cheers for the Daily and Weekly People that are blazing the way for bona fide Unionism, which is the only way to have bona fide politics.

Ex-S. P.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

Sherman, Trautmann and De Leon Address Large Audience in Newark.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 2.—Open agitation in the interest of the Industrial Workers of the World was begun auspiciously in this city last night with a rousing mass meeting at Kreuger's auditorium.

A large audience gathered and listened attentively to the address of General President Sherman of the I. W. W., who was introduced by Sam J. French of the New York Railway Workers who opened the meeting by reading the preamble of the I. W. W. constitution.

Sherman's arraignment of pure and simple craft unionism and his magnetic manner of presenting the position of the Industrial Workers of the World, showing the difference between craft fighting craft to the defeat of the workers and the profit of the masters, and a whole industry striking to right the grievance of a part or even of one man, united in a spirit of class solidarity and recognition of the principle that "an injury to one is an injury to all," thoroughly aroused the interest of the audience and elicited repeated rounds of applause.

In consideration of the large number of German speaking workers who had responded to the call of the meeting, General Secretary Trautmann spoke in German. In an eloquent and forcible address in which he covered much ground, Trautmann exposed the treachery of the Civic Federation lieutenants of Capitalism in the A. F. of L., reviewed the development of unions in Europe and America and made clear the position of the Industrial Workers of the World to the evident thorough satisfaction of his hearers.

Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily People, was the last speaker, and the interested audience remained to the end of his speech which they heartily applauded. De Leon in his usual masterly manner explained the superiority of Industrial Unionism and the effectiveness of the plan laid down by the Industrial Workers of the World, which he declared really outlines the form of future society when, with Capitalism abolished through the action of the Industrial Unions when they get ready to "take and hold," the tyrannous functions of present day government will have ended and the General Executive Board of the I. W. W. will be the Central Administration of the nation.

As a result of this meeting connections have been made in Newark which bode good for the future progress of the I. W. W. in this vicinity. Keep up the good work.

Industrialist.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year.

STIRRING MEETING.

Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Thronged by Earnest Workmen.

A large and enthusiastic audience, in spite of the bad weather, thronged the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Sept. 2, to hear the principles of Industrial Unionism expounded by General President C. O. Sherman and General Secretary W. E. Trautmann of the Industrial Workers of the World. Sherman addressed the meeting in English and Trautmann in German. The audience followed both speakers attentively and by their frequent applause showed that the principles of Industrial Unionism struck home to their bosoms.

The new movement has come to Brooklyn to stay.

FOREST CITY ALLIANCE JOINS W. W.

On August 23, the Forest City Alliance, J. A. 342, S. T. & L. A., held a special meeting to discuss the question of becoming an organic part of the Industrial Workers of the World. After a short discussion, it was unanimously resolved, that Forest City Alliance surrender its charter to the officers of the I. W. W. It was further resolved to name the former Alliance "The Industrial Workers' Club of Cleveland," and to apply for a charter of the I. W. W., under this name—Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung.

THE I. W. W. IN SEATTLE.

Auditorium Hall Engaged for Lecture by S. L. P. Organizer.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 28.—The unions of this city, have been mailed the following invitation:

"To the

"The members of your union are cordially invited to attend a mass meeting of workmen to be held at the Auditorium Hall, Fourth avenue, between Pike and Pine, Sunday, September 3, 8 p. m.

"Mr. B. B. Williams, of Butte, Montana, and Mr. Frank Bohn, of New York City, will speak on Industrial Unionism.

"This subject, since the organization at Chicago in June of The Industrial Workers of the World, is of absorbing interest and we trust we may entertain your entire membership at the time and place above mentioned.

"Yours most sincerely,

Committee.

"Admission, free."

The following card has also been distributed throughout the city:

"All workmen invited to come to Auditorium Hall, Fourth avenue, between Pike and Pine, Sunday, September 3, 8 p. m.

"Frank Bohn will lecture on Industrial Unionism.

"Admission, free."

(Continued on page 3.)

Inside Lights on Strikes

I. Some time previous to the Great Northern & Northern Pacific telegraphers strike, the "Montana News" asked me to write an article for its columns, giving a detailed account of the strike, in its different phases. I therefore use a letter written by me to Comrade Warren, of the "Appeal to Reason", on Aug. 7th, that in my opinion, and as a preliminary, fits the case. The letter, which is self-explanatory, was addressed to Comrade Warren, who cannot spare the space for publication, giving as his reason, that it is not the policy of the "Appeal" to enter into a discussion of tactics in the Socialist movement, further stating that he gave space to two articles, written by Comrade Debs and Simons on behalf of Industrial Unionism. Comrade Warren has entered into an extended argument, in his letter to me, asserting that though we were thoroughly organized industrially, with the four million unemployed, (including those who will take the strikers place at the call of the capitalist class), we would still lose, with the powers of government in the hands of the capitalist class.

I do not agree with him in this particular instance, or other cases which skilled labor (more or less), is required, and where the system of organization is correct. And even if we would lose, I cannot see how a Socialist is justified in opposing industrial unionism.

Comrade Warren points out to me that the reason that we won the '94 Great Northern strike, was because of competition existing between the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways at that time.

This is true in a measure, but not as pertinent in the matter as the fact that in the '94 struggle, there was no competition among the railway employees.

His assertions of "competition" in the railroads then only strengthens my premise as to the necessity of no competition in the unions now.

H. L.

II.

Madison, Wash., August 5th, '05.
Fred Warren,
Girard, Kans.

Dear Comrade Warren:—Let me improve this opportunity of stating to you that I think you are one of, if not the best writer on statistics in the Socialist movement. That you make a special study of, and have mastered the dry, long list of statistics, there is no question. Your sledge-hammer parallels against the arguments of capitalists are not only timely, but always bristling with logic.

However I have just read your answer to Debs, in which you take issue with him in what you style his "enthusiasm" for the new union: the I. W. W. You seem to have satisfied in your mind that the unemployed problem will do away with ALL unions, to the extent, that it is a waste of time for a Socialist to bother his head about any union. This opinion is generally shared among the Socialist writers, who have served lit-

tle or no time in unions. As to the matter of this unemployed problem, and when it will mature, you and I widely differ. We are not going to be swallowed up with it in the immediate future. We must take cognizance of the union question whether we like it or not, for the reason that the union proposition WILL NOT LET US ALONE.

Now the question is: What grade of unionism ought we Socialists align with? You will agree that the Gompers style and practice of unionism is little better than no unionism at all on the whole. To me it appears as just that much debris in the true path of the working-class.

That part of it is unnecessary for me to explain to you why.

Now in the matter of the unemployed problem, you will agree with me that before we get Socialism, the capitalist class will do everything under the sun to prevent an unemployed problem. They will build canals, railroads, and what not in order to take care of the unemployed problem, and in the outlay of these millions, who will pay for it? The worker, of course.

Again referring to the matter of craft unionism, we operators of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific are now out on strike. I am simply lying on my oars to be relieved here as agent. We have about as much show of winning this strike, as I have of going to Seattle to-morrow and draining the Pacific Ocean with a spoon before sunset. I knew this, as I presume all Socialists in the employ of the two companies did, and of course voted and worked as hard as I could against the strike suicide. The officials of the O. R. T. prepared the strike vote, so that the unsophisticated pure and simple O. R. T. member, could not with any degree of loyalty, refuse to vote for the strike. Now, what have these O. R. T. leaders to lose by this, or obviously, what do they care? They have done this right in the face of their losing on the "Katy" and on the Santa Fe, and on every strike they have participated in for the last ten years; their glowing reports in their Journal, to the contrary notwithstanding. Now how long are we Socialists, who have studied this question, and know our ground, to put up with this kind of work? The odium of the word "scab" is hurled at us, if we refuse to slaughter ourselves, while these labor leaders encourage "scabbery" at the ballot box with impunity. In fact our constitution says that "no politics will be admitted to the union or Journal". The result of this is that the telegraph operators are the most ignorant craft of any, along the line of their economic interests. This dawned on me plainly, when I was running for Secretary of State on the Socialist ticket in Montana last fall and made the rounds of the state.

The night operator, working opposite me, is in a stranded condition; being 67 years of age, with a family of eight; four of his own and four of his daughter's to care for, the eldest being under twelve years of age. He is a Socialist, notwithstanding. Now how long are we Socialists, who have studied this question, and know our ground, to put up with this kind of work? The odium of the word "scab" is hurled at us, if we refuse to slaughter ourselves, while these labor leaders encourage "scabbery" at the ballot box with impunity. In fact our constitution says that "no politics will be admitted to the union or Journal". The result of this is that the telegraph operators are the most ignorant craft of any, along the line of their economic interests. This dawned on me plainly, when I was running for Secretary of State on the Socialist ticket in Montana last fall and made the rounds of the state.

intelligent and realizes the idiocy of this work, but from a moral (?) standpoint "went out". He cannot get a job on any railroad in the United States, on account of old age, and failure to pass physical examination. He has worked in the railroad service for thirty-five years.

Again I ask of you and other Socialists who are apparently opposing the Industrial movement: "Is there no balm in Gilead" for we, of the labor movement, who are honest in labor's cause, and must we eternally and consciously take the worst of it?

I wish that you were on the ground here, and see what antics are carried on in the name of "unionism", engendered by the Gompers style. Fellow-employees, actually gloating, in childish glee, over our apparent discomfort.

Now we have struck to stop traffic on these two roads, and who are "scabbing" against us? The engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, watchmen, sectionmen, carpenters, bridgemen, shopmen, and every mother's son of them, who are not out on strike with us. And they are making Trojan efforts to keep the trains moving because the constitution and-by-laws of craft unionism instructs them to do it.

Would you believe that it is a daily occurrence for me to see brakemen and conductors, kicking off their trains, like a dog "hoboes" who mayhap are miners, or other laborers, who have been placed upon the tramp, without money or means, by corporations, on account of their loyalty to their unions. Now tell me, how in the world have we telegraphers a ghost of a show to win this strike, or how are you going to inoculate Socialism in trade unions, without changing the character of the union from a capitalist craft union to one which means "the interest of one is the concern of all" Tell me that; then you will have riddled industrial unionism.

We are not only fighting the corporations, and the non-union men, but the pity of it all, our fellow employees, due to a very defective system, (if not worse) of trades-union. Most of the employees of other crafts, it is true sympathize with us, but that is cold comfort; what we want now is action,—federated action, and not sympathy to win this strike. We are a long ways from that.

This is the second time that I have been in strike on this road, and what a contrast and retrogression this strike is to that of 1894, under the leadership of Comrade Debs in the A. R. U. trouble, when we were all federated together, from the sectionman to the engineer (if you will excuse the expression), and which ended in the complete capitulation of Jim Hill, who himself remarked "that the mountaineers in Montana are together so well, that you can't see smoke coming out of an ash-pile".

Parentetically, I may state, that this was the only and most complete railroad strike won in America, by the American Railway Union, which was destined to be the only effective and practical railroad organization, had the Board

of Directors taken Comrade Debs' advice to "make haste slowly".

I am well satisfied that the decrease in the ranks of organized labor given by your quotation of statistics in proof thereof, emanates more largely, from a universal discontent among the union-men and workers generally, on account of apparent inefficiency and corruption pregnant in the Gompers unions than to the lessening of jobs.

Candidly, I think that if some of the Socialist editors, who, I think, are sincerely combatting the new Industrial movement, and whose unionism has been confined to typographical union experience, which heretofore has met with little, or no opposition, by the capitalist class, or even in unions embodying so-called skilled or professional crafts, could be reduced to the ranks of railroad unionism, which is unionism de facto, or with a vengeance, where to take part in organized labor means the bounding over the country via the railroad blacklist, with the same degree of efficiency that the penitentiary blood-hounds seek a murderer, I think they would realize the necessity of Industrial unionism.

However, I am rather constrained to think, that some of our Socialist editors, are prone to let their personal prejudices stand in the way of working class interests.

Why is it Comrade Warren, that Eugene V. Debs stands in the labor world without a blemish? For the reason that when the time arrives, and upon all occasions, he is willing to meet friend and enemy alike, in the interest of the working class. Note his manly action at the late industrial union, in the midst of his supposed enemies.

The time has long past Comrade Warren, when we Socialists must refuse to point out fearlessly, and with an unerring hand, defects, foolhardiness, and even unscrupulousness in the labor unions on the ground of "sympathy for the union". The Socialist who fails to do this, fails to do his duty in the cause of the wage worker. He not only deceives himself, but all others as well.

I have given this union question as it applies to Socialism, much study of late, and I cannot conceive of a revolutionary, class conscious Socialist movement, while the workers are apart at the machine.

I have not done with the ballot; be sure of that.

You do not take cognizance of the fact that it may be some time before we will have Socialism, and that in the interim, we must have unions.

Now the question that concerns we Socialists is: What kind must it be—craft unionism or industrial unionism, which?

Yours for Industrial Unionism on the economic and Socialism on the political field,
H. L.
Great Northern Division No. 70.
Order Railway Telegraphers.

III.

On August the 10th, the Great Northern-Northern Pacific strike was officially declared off by the Order of Railway Telegraphers, merely as a measure of preserving intact the order. The loss on

the "Katy" and Santa Fe has made it impossible to continue the strike without suffering irretrievable loss to the organization, as to further hold out would compel a great many of the union men who have lost out on these two roads to scab or starve. The "calling off" of the strike is a complete capitulation of the order; the men now being entirely at the mercy of the company. The operators on the whole who, during the progress of the strike, have by means of daily bulletins from the officials of the order been red on buncombe and wind, ament their invincibility and the failure of the company to secure men to take their places, have been struck, as if by lightning, and as I have witnessed in strikes before, that have been attended with reaction, are in a disgruntled mood, and charges and counter charges of treachery and "selling out" on the part of the leaders are in the air. To a Socialist, who understands the weakness on the economic field of craft union, this is sheer rot.

But, "As you sow, so shall you reap", the labor leaders, who have used their utmost energies, in keeping the rank and file of the operators from real working class literature, etc., and have thus far succeeded in keeping the workers divided into craft unions, are receiving what they bargained for. And, as if to add insult to injury, the operators are now confronted with an order from the Grand Moguls or chiefs of the Order Railway Conductors to their members on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways instructing the conductors "on complaint of the management, that some conductors are carrying operators over their divisions, that in accordance with their duties to the order and the companies, they will refrain from carrying operators". Thus, the operator who has been struggling to attain a modicum of increase in wages, and has failed through a misdirected, but honest effort on the part of the rank and file, have now the great American right of starving in their tracks, by virtue of the mandates of—not the companies, but a coterie of wage-slaves organized under the ban of labor union aristocracy.

These are the union men who, in this class of industry, are given a "fair wage" under this system extracted from other employees of "less skill", and who are pitted against the other crafts by capitalism to keep the workers divided. These are the Grand Chiefs and Moguls, who, at the instance of the railroad corporations, have travelled across the continent on special trains, gratis, a la Theodore Roosevelt; and who recently met in Portland, Oregon, at their annual convention and "Resolved" against the interference of the government in railroad rates.

In another contribution, I will try and set forth reasons why we lost the strike, not in twenty-four or forty-eight hours after the strike was called, as claimed by the railroad managers, but that the strike was lost, as all other strikes of like character must lose, the instant it was called.

H. L.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 20th, '05.

Trades Unionism in the United States

A pamphlet by Justus Ebert, New York City, which gives an historical glimpse of the development of the principles and spirit of American trades unionism, from the earliest times to the present day. The object of the pamphlet is set forth in the following "Foreword," at the beginning of its pages:

"The question of trades unionism is one of great importance. The organizations of men employed at trades figure largely in the economics and politics of the day. Their principles and control have become a matter of tremendous social significance. This applies not only to the present forms of society, but those of the future as well. Trade unions are either the bulwarks of capitalism or the rudimentary framework of Socialism."

"A question so pregnant with significance is worthy of study. Emerson says: 'Man is explicable by nothing else than all his history.' So with trades unionism. The best study of trades unionism in the United States is all of its history. It will be the object of this paper to furnish a glimpse of this history in order that interest in the study of American trades unionism may be stimulated and the extent of its profundity realized. As the word implies, the glimpse will necessarily be brief, including in its sweep only typical instances of progress, both upward and downward."

The student desiring a concise statement of the underlying principles and spirit of the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and the American Labor Union will find them in this pamphlet. Price 5 cents.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

New York Labor News Co.

2, 4 & 6 New Reade Street,
New York City.

Two Pages From Roman History

I. Plebs Leaders and Labor Leaders
II. The Warning of the Gracchi
Two Lectures by
DANIEL DE LEON
Editor of The Daily People

The Trades Union Question is becoming the Burning Question of the day. Reform movements are simultaneously growing into political factors. In this work the "pure and simple" union labor leader is held up to the light of the plebeians' experience with the leaders of their time; and, through the failure of the Gracchian movement, it is shown how modern reforms are pit-falls for the labor movement of to-day.

A 96-PAGE PAMPHLET SELLING
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New York Labor News Co.

2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

A Picture

In the Boston "Post", of August 25, on the front page, is a large picture of "3.50" Douglas. To one side, in the same column, are shown the Manufacturer, Lawyer, Doctor, Contractor, Merchant, Farmer and the Clergy, together with Labor, with outstretched hands, appealing to his Royal Nibs to accept a renomination for governor of Massachusetts. Underneath this cut is printed "Unanimous is the Verdict; Thou Art the Man".

On page 4 and 5 of the same issue is the Business Men's Indorsement. Out of the two pages of indorsements, giving their reasons for a second term, according to their various capitalistic interests, we find only one man who has the nerve to mention the Fall River strike.—W. C. Johnson, Manager Lewis Drug Store, 147 Washington street.

Says he in part, "For the settlement of the Fall River strike he deserves the highest credit".

It goes without saying, that Governor Douglas deserves the highest credit for the settlement of the above strike. It shows that as a capitalist, he knows where their interests lie, as against the interest of the working class. "3.50", by forcing the wage slaves to accept a 12½ per cent. wage reduction, made it possible for the manufacturers of Fall River to declare an unprecedented quarterly dividend. Thus, again was labor slaughtered to the tune of Capitalist Profit.

Again the "Post" asserts that all parties will be laid aside. This is simply another bone thrown to the working class. The bogus Socialist outfit, which was stamped last fall by "3.50", as-

sisted by such labor fakirs as Skeffington and Foster, will again prove an easy mark. But there is one party that cannot be deceived by the capitalist exploiter, and that is the fighting Socialist Labor Party, organized on the lines of the class struggle.

There are two distinct classes in society, one the capitalist class, and the working class. There is an irresistible conflict between them. The capitalist, on the one hand, lives by robbing the working class of four-fifths of the wealth which it produces, or, in other words, they exist on profit. The higher the profit the lower the wage, and vice versa. The proletarian, or propertyless class, has no common interest with the property or capitalist class. The latter class own the machines of production and distribution, and by compelling our mothers, wives and children to go into the shops and factories in competition to male labor, with the improved machinery, bring wages down to a coolie level. In every branch of industry, machinery is displacing labor, thus creating a surplus of labor on the market, which is the most powerful weapon in the hands of our masters.

For proof that woman is gradually taking the place of men in the industrial field, I will quote from page 100: "Woman Under Socialism", by August Bebel: "Cotton industry in England", viz., 332,784 female, 213,231 male, during the years 1851-01. According to the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics for Maine, 1902, there was 784 more

women than men employed in the cotton mills in 1901. In 1902 they had increased to 851. For the same year for Connecticut, we find the average wage for 22 industries at \$458.52. Total amount paid in wages \$55,623,553. Gross value of products \$215,110,126. The above needs no further comment for the intelligent workman to draw an object lesson.

• Bulletin, No. 49 of the U. S. B. of C. and L. November 1903, shows that between the years 1891-1901, there was an increase of 18,254 females employed in New Zealand, also an increase from 27,340 in 1891 to 48,088 in 1901, in female wage earners. Female factory operatives received in 1891, \$108.82. In 1901 it had decreased to \$157.19.

On page 1202 of the same report appears the following scale of wages for boys:

Under 16 years of age	\$3.04
16 to 17	3.65
17 to 18	4.87
18 to 19	6.08
19 to 21	7.30

In comparative statistics of boot and shoe manufacturing, New Zealand and Massachusetts product per employee was \$955.35 for the former and \$2,179 for the latter, thanks to highly developed machinery, privately owned, and the Tobin Boot and Shoe Workers Union, operated in the interest of the capitalist class.

The improved machine in all branches of industry, coupled with the ownership of the same, in a short while will make conditions for the working class akin to the proverbial Hell. The

collective ownership of the machine, of production is the only salvation of the working class.

Speaking of improved machinery, I just noted in the Boston Sunday "Herald", P. 2, Aug. 27, the following: "An American has invented a machine which within an hour folds up thousands of magazines, places each in a gummed wrapper, addresses it to the person for whom it is intended, and deposits it in the proper sack—one of many—for its postal destination. The second machine, which is much smaller, little larger in fact, than a typewriter, with cleverness licks, closes and affixes stamps to envelopes at the rate of 8,000 per hour, keeping an exact account of the number of stamps used."

As far back as 1871, Factory Inspector A. Redgrave, said: "I have been struck for some time past by the altered appearance of the wool factories. Formerly they were filled with women and children, now machinery seems to be doing all the work. On inquiry, a manufacturer gave me the following information: 'Under the old system, I employed 63 persons. After the introduction of improved machinery, I reduced my force to 33, and later in consequence of new and extensive alterations, I was able to reduce them from 33 to 13; Thus within a few years, a reduction of labor, amounting to almost 80 per cent. took place, with an output at least as large as before.' (From Foot-note, Page 181-2, "Woman Under Socialism.")

The census of 1900 of the shoe industry of the United States com-

pletes the above by showing that 2,000 less workers, receiving \$3,000,000 less in wages produced \$7,000,000 more products than in the preceding ten years.

The Chemist Chevalier reports that he knows among several adulterations of food 32 for coffee; 30 for wine; 28 for chocolate; 24 for meal; 23 for brandy; 20 for butter; 19 for milk; 10 for butter; 9 for olive oil and 6 for sugar.

There was nearly half a million infants slaughtered by food adulterations. The death and destruction of the wealth producer by the capitalist system in their mad rush for profit is appalling.

The above are just a few facts, which are used to show why we of the workers, have no interest with the capitalist, whether he be a "3.50" Douglas, a skinner of labor under the guise of a "friend of labor", or a Foster, a Mitchell, or a Gompers, a la A. F. of Hell.

Do not be deceived by the sky pilots, cheap editors, and other misleaders of the capitalist class, but support your own papers, the Daily and Weekly People, which are run in the interest of your class. Join the Industrial Workers of the World on the economic field and the Socialist Labor Party on the political field, in order to emancipate yourselves from the chains of wage slavery.

Albert L. Waterman.
Boston, Mass., Aug. 26, 1905.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

SECTION CALENDAR.

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 280 Jessie street. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every 2nd and 4th Monday at 55 North Clark street.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307½ Pine Street Room 6.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday.

Section Providence, R. I., meets at 77 Dyer street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m.

nesday night.

Section Indianapolis. Meetings first and 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday Tuesdays of each month, at 29½ South Delaware street, third floor.

Detroit, Mich., "Socialist Labor Auxiliary Reading Room, room 10 avenue Theatre Bldg., Woodward avenue. Open every evening, Sunday all day. Discussion upon interesting topics every Sunday.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

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Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

MEDIEVAL MONTREAL

A PASTORAL LETTER THAT GIVES
A 16TH CENTURY TINGE TO
THE 20TH.

Issued in Time to Influence Working-
men on Labor Day in the Interests
of Their Masters the Capitalists—
French Canadians Organize a Section
of the Socialist Labor Party.

(Special Correspondence.)

Montreal, Aug. 31.—It will no doubt
interest many of the readers of the Daily
and Weekly People to hear from this
corner of the North American Continent,
which may be described as the
greatest stronghold of the Roman Cath-
olic Church.

Certainly the account below given
of the Pastoral Letter, issued in good
time for Labor Day, goes to show that
matters are somewhat in a Medieval
state in Montreal. For it must be re-
membered that, in that city of some
four hundred thousand inhabitants, by
far the greater number of the working
class belong to that religious body, and
that this same Pastoral Letter is no idle
matter. It is as follows:

"EPISCOPAL APPEAL TO WORK- INGMEN.

"Archbishop Bruchesi Issues a Labor
Day Letter to the Montreal
Mechanics.

"SPECIAL SERMONS FOR DAY.

"Men Urged to Keep Religion in Their
Lives and Attend Preparatory
Sunday Services.

"To-morrow will be read in all the
Catholic Churches of this city, the fol-
lowing pastoral letter from His
Grace, Archbishop Bruchesi:

"Archbishop's Palace,
August 21, 1905.

"My Friends—

"Come to me all you who labor and
are burdened and I will refresh you.
"The Church addresses you these
words of her Master, Jesus Christ, with
all the tenderness of her heart.
"You have confidence in the wisdom
of her direction, in the prudence of her
counsels and in the justice of her de-
cisions. You glory in being her sub-
missive, respectful and devoted chil-
dren.

"It is she who blessed your cradle;
later, you asked her to bless your fire-
side; and she will bless your grave.

"Without doubt, she wishes, above all,
your eternal happiness; but she also
desires to see you happy and contented
here below.

"You have your duties as work-
men; she has pointed them out to you
on solemn occasions by the august voice
of her pontiff; and she repeats them
when your real interests demand it.

"But you, also, have your rights;
who has defined and proclaimed them
with greater precision and sincerity than
the Papacy?

"The Church desires that your
strength, your aptitudes and your talents
be not abused. She condemns labor
that is too laborious and too prolonged,
which, where imposed, is harmful to
your health. She commands that you be
respected and treated like a free intelli-
gent being, that your salary be just, pro-
portionate to your work, and as much
as possible equal to the legitimate needs
of your families.

"I may say that the Church watches
over you with all the solicitude of a
mother. She is truly your mother. If
there be any who tell you that the
Church loves you not, that her favors
are for the rich and powerful, they
deceive you.

"It is true that she loves order; that
she suppresses unjustifiable uprisings,
in whose wake so many evils follow;
she does not approve exaggerations in
any walk of life. Great friend of peace,
she wants that the difficulties that arise
between labor and capital be arranged
in all friendship and conciliation. To
act otherwise; to harbor opposite senti-
ments would render her untrue to her
divine mission in the world.

"She deplores war, bickerings, brawls,
quarrels, and animosities, among men.
She wishes to stop them and to prevent
them at any price, and all her efforts
tend towards this end.

"TO WORKINGMEN.

"Workingmen, love the Church, and
be permeated with the spirit of her jus-
tice, charity and magnanimity.

"In a few days, the first Monday of
September, you will celebrate Labor
Day. Ask the Church to bless it, and
of God to shower on it the most precious
of His graces. May Christ be invited
to this feast as every day you invite
Him to your work in your morning
prayer. He was, and always is, good
to you; make use of this happy occasion

to offer Him the gratitude of your
hearts.

"You need Him, you know it well;
unite to implore Him to protect your
firesides, and foster and flourish in your
homes virtue with happiness and peace;
to preserve your health and strength;
to keep far from you and yours dark
days that are evil.

"Oh, my friends! how powerful you
will be over His heart, when gathered
by thousands in His temple. You will
send to Him the cry of your prayer,
and your faith. All, I am sure, will re-
spond to this pressing invitation that I
address you, and which your pastors
will transmit in my name.

"Sunday evening, September 3, at 7.30,
I ask those of the French language to
meet at Notre Dame Church, and those
of the English language to meet at St.
Patrick's Church. These vast temples
will be reserved for you. What a grand
spectacle to see these spacious naves
and galleries filled by the workingmen
of Montreal!

"SPECIAL SERMON.

"There will be a special sermon for
the occasion, followed by an act of con-
secration to the Sacred Heart, and
Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in
each of these two churches. All the
clergy are invited to assist at this demon-
stration and make it the grandest ever
held in Montreal. I will assist at Notre
Dame and his Lordship, Bishop Racicot,
at St. Patrick's.

"It is thus that you will invest your
feast with a religious character, which
I am sure is your fondest wish, and
thus obtain for you and your families
the blessings of Heaven.

"Then, workingmen, my friends, at
Notre Dame and at St. Patrick's, the
evening of September 3. Let no one
be missing from his post!

"PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

"At Notre Dame Church the sermon
will be delivered by Rev. Abbe Labrelle,
Director of Montreal College, and in St.
Patrick's Rev. Father O'Bryan, Presi-
dent of Loyola College, will preach."

To discuss the trivialities contained
in the above were a waste of valuable
time and space, but that such matter
could find recognition in the press, and
be taken seriously at the beginning of
this, the Twentieth Century, is in itself
remarkable.

But note the delicacy of the Church's
consideration for the happiness and wel-
fare of the workingmen!

The majority of the working class in
Montreal are French Canadians, and it
will be interesting to know that on the
same Sunday that this letter from the
Archbishop was being read in the
churches, a French Canadian Section
for Montreal, of the S. L. P. of Canada,
was formed, and a charter duly applied
for.

From time to time we read of the dif-
ficulties experienced in certain sections
of the United States in regard to propa-
ganda work, but it is to be doubted if
the conditions could be more unfavor-
able, or the soil look so unpromising as
it does in Montreal. But this is on the
surface, and it only requires a period of
grave and deep reaching events such as
an industrial and financial crisis would
bring about to develop a very interesting
and instructive state of affairs.

It is some years since an opportunity
has been given to Montreal to hear the
stalwarts. Many in Montreal would
like a visit from Comrades De Leon and
Debs to cheer and inspire, and besides
the working class here would be glad
of an opportunity to hear more of in-
dustrial unionism.

CHICAGO'S OFFICERS.

At the last regular meeting of Sec-
tion Chicago, Socialist Labor Party, the
following officers were elected:

Organizer, T. Davis; recording sec-
retary, Charles W. Winfield; financial
secretary, F. Matthews; People agent,
J. Nagle; Arbeiter Zeitung, F. Hurly;
Der Arbeiter, T. Davis; Arbetearen, J.
Ahlberg; grievance committee, Charles
Winfield, J. Hammale, F. Barndt; au-
diting committee, D. McEachern, J.
Hammale, F. Hurly; delegates to City
Central Committee, A. Lingenfelter, F.
Barndt and C. Winfield.

NEW YORK STATE CORRESPON- DENCE BUREAU.

The New York State Correspondence
Bureau, S. L. P., desires the comrades,
sympathizers and others interested, in
all parts of the State, to keep in touch
with the Bureau, and from time to time,
and as quickly as information is re-
ceived, send names and addresses of
persons with whom it may communi-
cate, residing in UNORGANIZED lo-
calities, to the end that connections
may be established in places where there
are none at present, and thus pave the
way for the up-building of the organiza-
tion.

Those in adjacent states who can ren-
der any service in connection with the
above, will please take notice and follow
out the suggestions made.

Address all information and com-
munications to New York State Corre-
spondence Bureau, 2-6 New Reade
street, New York City.

THE CIRCUS

GREAT TRIBUTE PAID THE INDUS-
TRIAL WORKERS OF THE
WORLD.

Letter from Secretary Morrison of A.
F. of L. Showing How His Master
Sammy Feels—Robinson, Pummeled
by Kennedy of the Butchers, Courte-
sies to the New Organization.

The activity of the Industrial Work-
ers of the World, and the encourage-
ment it has received since its inception,
in fact, the mere mention of this orga-
nization or the name of one of its offi-
cers is sufficient to start Sammy Gom-
pers and his lieutenants jumping.
Sammy received a letter from Messrs.
Kennedy and Heldrick of the Brother-
hood of Butcher Workmen, New York;
and a perusal of its contents ruffled his
temper so badly that it left him unfit
to think rationally to cope with the sub-
ject, so he turned it over to his man
Morrison, and a communication from
that trusty, read at the Central Fed-
erated Union Circus Sunday, and
which is herewith appended, caused a
lively tilt between Kennedy and Rob-
inson in which the latter sneered,
fumed, jumped and lost his temper.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1905.

Mr. Ernest Bohm,
Secretary Central Federated Union,
New York.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am in receipt of a letter from an
organization calling itself the Brother-
hood of Butcher Workmen, and signed
by Mr. Kennedy and Mr. George L.
Heldrick, as secretary, setting forth
that a convention of that body would
be held in New York City on August
29, 30 and 31, with the following un-
ions slated to participate, viz:

Sheep Butchers of New York, Calif
Butchers of New York, Hog Butchers
of New Jersey, Sheep Butchers of New-
ark, N. J., Meat Cutters of Yonkers, N.
Y., Wool Workers of New York, Wool
Workers of Jersey City, Mixed Help
of Paterson, N. J., Mixed Help of New
York and Bologna Makers of New York
City.

Your body no doubt is aware that
there is an International Union of
Butcher Workmen affiliated with the
American Federation of Labor. The
name of the organization is the Amal-
gamated Meat Cutters and Butcher
Workmen of North America, with head-
quarters at Syracuse, N. Y., the sec-
retary of which is Homer D. Call.
My object in communicating with
you relative to this matter is to inquire
if any of the unions enumerated above
are seated in your central body, and if
so that their attention should be at
once called to the fact that they are
violating the constitution of the A. F.
of L., section 1 article 12, which I here-
with quote:

Sec. 1.—No Central Labor Union, or
any other central body of delegates,
shall admit to or retain in their coun-
cils delegates from any local organiza-
tion that owes its allegiance to any
other body, national or international,
hostile to any affiliated organization,
or that has been suspended or expelled
by or not connected with, a national or
international organization of their trade
herein affiliated, under penalty of hav-
ing their charter revoked for violation
of their charter, subject to appeal to
the next convention.

The communication also gives the in-
formation that the convention would
be addressed by Mr. C. O. Sherman,
president of the so-called Industrial

I. W. W. ACTIVITY.

(Continued from page 1.)

TEXTILE WORKERS JOIN I. W. W.
Local 152, S. T. & L. A., New Bedford,
Installed in New Organization.

Acushmet, Mass., Aug. 29.—Pursuant
to instructions received from the G. E.
B., S. T. & L. A., a special meeting of
Local 152, S. T. & L. A., was called for
Monday evening, August 28, at 8 p. m.
At this meeting it was decided to in-
stall Local 152 into the I. W. W. to be
known as "Textile Workers of New Bed-
ford."

The following officers were elected:
president, Albert Yate; vice-president,
A. Whittaker; recording and correspond-
ing secretary, Wm. Yates; warden, J.
Gregory; conductor, R. Parkinson; trust-
tees, J. H. Holden, T. Lonsdale and R.
Parkinson.

Philip Veal, Tri-State organizer of
the S. L. P., who is here for a week, was
present at the meeting and gave us a
little talk on the Chicago convention.
Altogether the meeting was a rousing
success, and everything looks promis-
ing for the future.

We, along with Section New Bedford,
intend to make good use of Veal, having
mapped out about nine meetings during
the week. W. Yates.

Workers of the World, a dual and hostile
organization to the American Federa-
tion of Labor.

(Signed) Frank Morrison,
Sec. American Federation of Labor.
When Bohm had finished reading the
letter Kennedy took the floor and stated
that President Sherman of the In-
dustrial Workers of the World address-
ed the convention of Butcher Workmen
and gave them the option of affiliating
with the new organization and that there
are ten locals of Butchers' Unions in
the West who have already joined the
I. W. W.

"I did not think," continued Kennedy,
"that Morrison was so narrow minded
as to pick certain things out of my
letter to kick at. Why did he not re-
turn the letter? There is other matter
contained in it that he dare not make
public."

He then flayed the officers of the A.
F. of L. for the part they played in
leading the striking butchers to defeat
and demoralization in 1904.

"Mr. Robinson," declared Kennedy,
"who represents no one but himself
here, waged a war of insinuation against
the men who were trying to pull vic-
tory from defeat. He went strutting
about from place to place abusing those
men who had the interest of the strik-
ers at heart, and that was all he did.
Robinson is known in this district as
the seller of gold bricks. And when
the strike was lost and our organization
demoralized, he came around and told
us that we had won a sweeping vic-
tory."

"I want to tell Robinson, or any one
else who thinks that they can lead
us now like cattle, that they are
damnable mistaken. And whether we
pull out of the C. F. U. or not, that
is our affair. A referendum vote will
decide the question."

When Robinson stood up to reply to
Kennedy his rage was at white heat.
He jumped around on the platform and
defied any one to prove him dishonest.
He said the Butchers' organization was
not demoralized, that it was still in
existence, but its numbers, compared
with what they were previous to the
strike, he did not say. He then highly
complimented the Industrial Workers
of the World, and showed by the angry
scowl on his visage and the venom in
his voice that the specter of the new
organization is haunting him even in
his sleep.

"Sherman," he sneered, "and every
one connected with that organization,
is there for no other purpose than to
destroy the American Federation of
Labor. I do not believe that Sherman
has ten Butchers' locals in the West.
He thinks he has, that's all," concluded
Robinson, trembling with baffled rage
as he sat down.

Morrison's communication was re-
ferred to the executive board to be ac-
ted upon by that body.

TO READERS AND SYMPA- THIZERS.

Of the Socialist Labor Party in the
following towns in Massachusetts:—
South Framingham, Nantuck, Saxonville,
Marlboro, Holliston, Milford, Hopkin-
ton and Ashland: Knowing there are
party members-at-large and sympathizers
of the S. L. P. in this district, I take
these means of communication with them
with the purpose of forming some kind
of an organization for spreading S. L. P.
principles and literature, and also to aid
the General Committee in its work.

Please communicate with the under-
signed as soon as possible.

Dyer Enger.

Ashland, Mass., P. O. Box 91.
P. S.—Italian, German and Jewish
papers please copy.

THE MIKE DEVINE LOCAL, S. T. & L. A.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1905.

At a meeting of Mike Devine L. A.
No. 14, S. T. & L. A., held Thursday,
August 24, it was decided not to join
the I. W. W. The local believes there
are too many vital points of difference
between the I. W. W. and the S. T. &
L. A., among them being high dues,
labels, oath of officers, and, above all,
party affiliation. The principles of the
S. T. & L. A. upheld by two national
conventions of the S. L. P. and over-
whelmingly endorsed by the referendum
vote of the membership are not embodied
in the new organization, and the local
does not assume (as many comrades
seem to) that the party membership
have receded from their stand and aban-
doned those principles. Believing in
those principles, and uncompromisingly
adhering to them, Mike Devine Alliance
will retain its organization in the S. T.
& L. A. and calls upon all interested in
maintaining the correct principles of that
organization as upheld by the S. L. P.

to correspond with its organizer, Charles
H. Corregan, 309 Temple street, Syracuse
N. Y.

Mike Devine Alliance maintains that

VEAL AND CAMPBELL

DO GOOD AGITATIONAL WORK IN
AND AROUND HARTFORD, CT.

I. W. W. Local Formed in New Britain
—Prospects Favor Another One at
South Manchester—Trinity Students
Receive a Few Lessons in Truth—
Freedom in Russia and Rockville.

(Special Correspondence.)

Hartford, Sept. 1.—The committee in
charge of the tour of Phillip Veal in
Connecticut desires the readers of the
Daily and Weekly People to know of
the excellent work done in and around
Hartford.

Two meetings were held at Trumbull
corner Asylum streets, one of which was
formally announced. Veal was the
speaker at both. Three meetings were
held at corner Park and Broad streets,
one of which was also announced and
at which Veal and J. Campbell spoke.
Campbell also spoke at one of the others.

At this corner there was a little fun
with the students of Trinity College,
who tried in every way to "stick" Camp-
bell, but with no success. They would
ask a question and make or try to make
a dozen or so amendments and to draw
the speaker from the subject. They said
the French revolutionists were
anarchists. Campbell then showed that
the anarchists are opposed to all
forms of government. Then he asked
the students if they, (the revolutionists),
were anarchists, why they started a re-
public?

They (the students) were willing to
argue about things said from the street,
but they flatly refused to take the stand
and debate the matter.

Campbell also held a meeting at South
Manchester, a small textile manu-
facturing town not far from Hartford.

Veal and Campbell held two meet-
ings in Rockville, also a textile manu-
facturing town. They found the wage
slaves completely at the mercy of the
capitalists, so that open air meetings
seemed impossible, owing to the timid-
ity of the wage slaves. About 300
turned out, but in such a way that it was
almost impossible to talk to them. They
stood off in groups of twenty or thirty
as though they feared to come nearer.

Campbell opened the meeting by stat-
ing the Socialist Labor Party's position
with regard to the A. F. of L. and the
unorganized members of the working
class. He then introduced Veal who,
in a clear and comprehensive way, told
of the launching of the Industrial Work-
ers of the World and the necessity for
such an organization. The meeting
closed quietly.

The next night Campbell opened the
meeting by drawing attention to the fact
that the capitalist press has much news
of the conditions of Russia and the lack
of freedom there. But it says nothing
about the fact that we did not have the
freedom here to successfully hold meet-
ings in Rockville, because the workers
feared the ruling class.

Veal then opened by drawing atten-
tion to the spirit displayed by the textile
workers and the spirit displayed by the
Western Federation of Miners in the
Colorado strike. He then showed the
necessity for an organization like the
Industrial Workers of the World. This
meeting also closed quietly.

Veal and Campbell also held two
meetings in New Britain, a small manu-
facturing town, at which a local of the
I. W. W. was formed; and prospects
are that a local may be started in South
Manchester. An excellent quantity of
literature was sold. C. A. B.

the S. T. & L. A. delegation to Chicago
had no power to incorporate their or-
ganization in the I. W. W., and the
Lynn convention could not (if it did)
empower them to do so. That action
could only be conferred by a vote of the
membership of the Alliance, and no such
vote was taken.

Charles H. Corregan, Organizer.

L. A. 390 S. T. & L. A.

At a special meeting of the Ladies'
Tailors Union of New York, L. A. 390,
S. T. & L. A., held last night at Karl
Marx Club, 224 East 84th street, it was
decided unanimously to join the Indus-
trial Workers of the World, and the
organizer was instructed to establish
connections with the headquarters of the
I. W. W. to that effect.

N. Imre and S. Munster were elected
to act as ushers from the Local at the
Palm Garden Meeting.

The Organizer.

N. Y. Aug. 30, 1905.

LOCAL 325 JOINS I. W. W.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 27.—Local No.
325 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Al-
liance has sent in its charter to General
Secretary Trautmann in exchange for
one of the Industrial Workers of the

History of a Proletarian ...Family... Across the Ages

By Eugene Sue.

Translated by Daniel De Leon.

In order to understand our own time it is absolutely necessary that we
know something of the times that have gone before. The generations are
like links in a chain, all connected. The study, by which we can learn what
has been done and thought before us, is history, and this is perhaps the most
fascinating of all studies. Many historians fill their books with nothing
but battles and the doings of "great" men, but happily this style of writing
history is becoming obsolete, and the history of the people is taking its
place. Socialism is more concerned with the history of the people than
with the doings of kings and queens; and with a knowledge of the history
of the people we can better understand how the great men achieved promi-
nence. Eugene Sue has given us in the form of fiction the best universal
history extant. It is a monumental work entitled "The Mysteries of the
People," or "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages."

Four of the stories of this series are now ready for delivery. They
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...OR...

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People; or The History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages."
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By Karl Marx, with the elaborate in-
troduction of Frederick Engels. It in-
cludes the First and Second manifestos
of the International Workingmen's Asso-
ciation, the Civil War in France and the
Anti-Plebiscite Manifesto. Near his close
of the Civil War in France, turning from
history to forecast the future, Marx
says:

"After Whit-Sunday, 1871, there can be
neither peace nor truce possible between
the Workingmen of France and the ap-
propriators of their produce. The iron
hand of a mercenary soldiery may keep
for a time both classes tied down in
common oppression. But the battle
must break out in ever growing dimen-
sions, and there can be no doubt as to
who will be the victor in the end—the
appropriating few, or the immense work-
ing majority. And the French working
class is only the vanguard of the modern
proletariat."



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2, 4 & 6 New Reade Street.
New York City.

World. The officers are as follows: C.
E. Riddle, president; T. Appel, vice pres-
ident; L. C. Haller, recording secretary;
J. C. Hurley, financial secretary-treasur-
er.
Thirty-one signed the roll; fifteen old
Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance mem-
bers; five Socialist party men, and el-
even sympathizers.
This is considered a good start, and
more are in sight. We keep the roll
open for two months, so as to make the
local an open union in its truest sense.
L. C. H.

WEEKLY PEOPLE
2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

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correspondents are requested to keep a
copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888.....	2,058
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191
In 1904.....	34,172

Recollect that trifles make perfection,
and that perfection is no trifle.

—BUONAROTTI.

"POLITICS" AND "PARLIAMENTARISM."

It is no special visitation, that which is afflicting the Labor or Socialist Movement of to-day, when terms are seen bandied about without reference to their actual or technical meaning, and with reference only to the whim of the superficial, or reckless user thereof. The same affliction falls to the lot of all Movements that cut a wide swath. Beaconlights attract moths and kites; so do great Movements of men. The preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World seems to have set a number of these nocturnal creatures afuttering. The word "Anarchy" is the burthen of their screech and hum.

Vague as the tenets of Anarchy may be in the minds of many, the term is not responsible therefor. It is explicit enough—"an-arch," no head. Anarchy, accordingly, is a denial of the sociologic principle that, where there is co-operation, there must also be a central directing organism; accordingly, it is a denial of the economic fact that production cannot be conducted on the large integral scale requisite for the yield of that abundance without which class rule is unavoidable, without organization and central directing authority. Anarchy is a negation of these well established principles, and of the several equally well established principles from which the former flow. To sum up, the central principle with Anarchy is the negation of organization. That is Anarchy proper. Of course, from such irrational premises nothing but irrational results will flow. In the Socialist Labor Party pamphlet "Socialism vs. Anarchy," the leading outcrops from the Anarchy premises have been illustrated, especially one, the outcrop of physical force, but not organized physical might, which is not Anarchy at all, on the contrary, a denial of Anarchy, but disorganized, individual physical force, exercised against individuals, in other words, assassination. Somehow, and it must be admitted, for reasons that the Anarchist must be held wholly guiltless of, the rational idea, taught by the whole course of civilization, that mightless Right is only a scarecrow for birds to hop and perch on, and the consequent rational purpose expressed by the I. W. W. of organizing Might so as to enforce Right, has come, preposterous as the fact is, to mean Anarchy with some, of course only the unthinking.

Organized Might, or the purpose of organizing Might, is essentially anti-Anarchic. Nor may a contrary construction be placed upon Anarchy from the circumstance that some men, disgusted at the crazy, even corrupt political pranks of the officers and privately-owned press of the so-called Socialist or Social Democratic party; for a moment flew to the other extreme, or seemed to fly to it, and repudiated all political activity. Their conduct is explainable. The said so-called Socialist party agencies rendered Socialist politics doubly disgraceful; they rendered politics disgraceful by planting their party upon the Civic Federation Gompers body, in other words, upon a capitalist concern; they rendered Socialist politics disgraceful by the policy of parliamentarizing. Now, "parliamentarism" is not politics. "Parliamentarism" is on the political what Gompersism is on the economic field—log-rolling with, consequently, SELLING OUT TO THE CAPITALIST CLASS. Who would not be disgusted with such a monstrous travesty of politics?

The preamble and constitution of the I. W. W., adopted amid cheers, at the Chicago Convention, is planted squarely upon the principle that the Working Class must organize the Might that is requisite to the enforcement of their Right; it recognized the necessity of political action in order to dislodge the Capitalist Class from its political fastness; it declared the unification of the Working Class upon the political field to be one of the two twin requirements for the ending of the Class Struggle. By this stand the I. W. W. declared war both upon Gompersism and upon parliamentarism—upon economic and upon political chicanery. It unsheathed the double edged falchion of politics to de-

capitate Capitalism and of bona-fide Unionism to enforce the fiat of the decapitation.

THE CENTIPEDE MATES.

A rather fitting news despatch tells of a strike in Atlanta, Ga., where bricklayers laid down their tools, "in flagrant violation of their contract". The despatch is so fractional that it stops right there. But though the news further sayeth not, one can readily imagine the rest. Where there is one centipede, look and you will find its mate. Where there is one capitalist labor-skinner, who is indignant at his skinned workmen "breaking their contract", look and you will find an A. F. of L. and Social Democratic Morris Brown who will declare that the "men on strike have done wrong". A Morris Brown there surely was—even though there were no local Social Democratic papers like the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and "Worker" to back him up.

"Contracts" is the name given by the Capitalist Class to the one-sided contrivances by which they are held free to do as they please in the skinning of their workmen, while these are held bound to swallow all wrong. It is with the aid of these contrivances that the employer and his aide, the labor fakir, manage to shackle the giant Labor. Every time one limb of Labor rises, the others are kept down "contracted"; and the consequent dislocation of the giant's limbs is found reflected in the dislocated political activity of the Working Class. With his joints dislocated on the political field, the vulture Capitalist and the carrion crow Labor-fakir "pick the wish-bone" of the workman with more or less ease, more or less safety. The "contract" contrivance is, accordingly, among the "sacred" things in the employer's armory. Not he alone, but especially his lackey, the labor fakir, must be on guard to safeguard the superstition. The slightest lesion suffered by the "contract" contrivance draws employer and fakir together: the former, with horrified mien, then invokes the thunders of Sinai upon the outrage attempted upon the "Holy of Holies"; the latter with sanctimonious mien plays the intercessor, seeks to bring the erring sinners back to the paths of "contract" and to invoke the master's pardon for the sinful. It is so everywhere; it was so during the Interborough strike in this city when the now Social Democratic candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Morris Brown, voted to condemn the strikers, and, as a member of the committee appointed to see Belmont, begged the master's pardon for his sinning wage slaves on strike.

The Morris Brown mate of the centipede can not have been absent from the Atlanta occurrence.

"EQUAL RIGHTS."

"The Square Deal"—the successor of the "Industrial Independent"—organ of the Party, now Post association of capitalists—makes this month its bow to the public with as choice a collection of moldy and exploded bourgeois maxims as it ever was the bad luck of any publication to contain at any one time. The following maxim picked out at random will convey an idea of the rest:

"The right of the wage earner is equal to that of the bondholder."

This maxim is unequal nonsense, provided it is uttered honestly; if dishonestly uttered it is unequal knavery—as nonsensical or knavish as would be the maxim:

"The right of the bond-slave is equal to that of his master."

Just because he is a bond-slave the wretched man has no rights that his master need respect: the bond-slave at one end implies the slave-holder at the other; and the terms tell of unequal rights. Just because he is a wage earner the workman is, a plundered producer of wealth: just because he is a bondholder, the capitalist is an idler who lives upon the plunder: and the terms bondholder and wage earner tell of unequal rights—the right of the capitalist to plunder, the compulsion of the wage earner to submit to be plundered. Equal rights? Just propose to a capitalist or bondholder that he work for wages and exchange his "equal rights" with the wage earner.

"The Square Deal" clearly enough tells of the "squareness" of the deal that it has in store for the wage earners when it seeks to befuddle the latter with the notion that the rights of the class of which it is a mouthpiece are equal to the rights of the wage earner whom it plunders. The equality of man and man can be truth only when the system grounded on inequality is abolished. Not before feudalism was abolished did the bourgeois become the equal of the (former) feudal lord; not until Capitalism is thrown into the lumber-room of history will the wage earner's right be equal to the (former) bondholder's.

"THE PILOT" AND THE "VORWAERTS."

Before us lie two publications. They are markedly distinct in appearance, in language and in, at least ostensible, purpose. The one is the Boston "Pilot" of the 19th of August; the other is the "Vorwaerts", a New York Jewish paper, of the 20th of the same month. Two strong or opposites are hardly imaginable, one should think. Leaving aside their appearance and language as merely superficial qualities, their substances are irreconcilable. The former, even though it may not be, as some claim, the organ of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Union, justifies the conclusion that it is an apostle of the said association. Its columns teem with articles that boom the concern: its very front page contains under a three-decked display heading an enthusiastic report of "the greatest convention in the history of the National Catholic Total Abstinence Union" recently held at Wilkesbarre, Pa., where Cardinal Gibbons, President Roosevelt, Father Curran and others appeared in gala. The latter, a Social Democratic paper, proclaims itself the mouth piece of the Jewish race in general, and particularly of the Jewish working class Unionism, whom it seeks to keep in close racial bonds, and whose emancipation from capitalism it labors for. It would seem that between two such "organs" there could be no possible "common ground". Well, there is.

The experience has gone into proverb that appearances deceive. To avoid being deceived by appearances is a wish of wisdom. How escape the deception? The maxim to that end is unerring. "The thing of importance is not to detect that in which things seemingly alike are unlike, but to detect that in which things seemingly unlike are alike". The application of the test to the two papers in question leads to a veritable revelation:

As to "The Pilot", the organ of the Catholic total abstinence movement, it flourishes no less than four flaming advertisements of liquors recommending them as "high grade", "first class", "leading", "the finest extra dry produced this decade", "of exceeding purity", "carefully selected", from "renowned vineyards", "most famous", etc., etc.,—pretty good from the organ of a total-abstinence concern; that holds that "the cause of labor's poverty is drink".

As to the "Vorwaerts", the Jewish organ of the Social Democratic emancipators of the workingmen, and Union advocate, in its very same issue of August 20, in which it indignantly announces that a certain firm, whose name it gives, has locked out its overall operators because they belong to a Union, and with a bray of trumpets declares that "the locked out workers have taken up the battle and are ready to fight as long as necessary"—in that very number it flourishes a loud advertisement, loudly calling upon overall operators to apply for work at the very firm that locked out the Union, and inducing them to apply with the promise of "steady work, best wages", etc., etc.,—pretty good from an organ that sets itself up as the "defender of the workingman in his class struggle with the capitalist class".

The seemingly dissimilar Boston Catholic-capitalist "Pilot" and New York Jewish-Social Democratic "Vorwaerts" are, accordingly, identically alike in one respect, and that an essential respect. The one and the other acts true and obedient to the principle: "Preaching is good enough to catch gudgeons with, but never let it interfere with business". Thus the two papers throw light upon each other and approve themselves children of the House of Swindle.

INCORRIGIBLE WORKINGMAN.

It seems a hopeless task to cause the workingman to take a sensible view of things. The fellow is simply incorrigible.

With statistics it is shown to him that he is progressing swimmingly. The per capita of wealth was \$514 in 1890; it is shown to him that, steadily and without a break, the per capita has risen from decade to decade, until, in 1900, it rose to \$1,236.—And yet the fellow insists that the figures do not concern him; he will have it that those figures simply prove how much he is robbed of. He insists that he does not get his per capita, and pretends to be a better judge of that than the cultured essayists who prove to him that he does.

In language both choice and elegant the Presidents of the leading "seats of learning" prove to him that what the Capitalist Class really has at heart is to insure his freedom.—And yet the wrong-headed fellow will have it that freedom to starve is not what he is after. Gallons upon gallons of midnight oil have been expended by the capitalist editors and essayists to demonstrate how necessary the Capitalist Class is to the welfare of the Working Class.—But all the answer made to that by the perverse fellow is that the potato-bug is not necessary to the welfare of the potato.

Free, gratis and for nothing have the

Government statisticians of the Treasury department arrayed the magnificent figures of deposits in the savings banks as a proof of the large savings of the Working Class.—And yet, would one believe it? So impervious to reason is the churl that with a wave of his hand he seeks to overthrow the whole statistical structure of his affluence by saying that myriads of stars are in the skies, but the fact that they are there is no proof that they are in his pockets.

Classic articles, unnumbered have been written for his specific benefit, making it clear to him that he now lives longer than ever.—But the, we must be plain, the scoundrel persists in pointing to the long row of grave stones bearing the inscription of the early deaths of the workers.

If anything was ever made clear to the fellow it is that "the loftiest intellects" have condemned Socialism and proved it to be "a nation of fatherless children."—But what does the miscreant do but impudently raise the curtain upon the private lives of the "loftiest intellects" and of the "pillars of law, order and morality" and show that their ideal is a nation of "childless fathers and mothers"! The ribaldry of it! Time, money and brains have been expended in thrilling pulpit oratory to touch the workingman's heart and kindle it to the truth that Socialism means theft.—But the unconscionable fellow answers back saying: "The motto of Capitalism is that wealth is the product of Toil and the reward of Idleness."

The fellow can even become impudent and forget the respect due to those whom God has placed over him. When he is told that "To labor is to pray", he retorts: "Practice what ye preach, oh ye generation of vipers!"

It is quite clear that the workingman is incorrigible. There is no help in him, miserable sinner.

A MISNOMER AND BURLESQUE.

Local Bellingham of the "Socialist" party of the State of Washington has issued a circular in which, stepping from fact to fact, it arrives at the final conclusion that the ways of Arthur Morrow Lewis would "make the name working class movement a misnomer and burlesque". The facts that serve as rungs of the ladder up which the Bellingham local reaches its topmost conclusion are that Mr. Arthur Morrow Lewis of San Francisco was engaged and paid by the "Socialist" party of Washington for propaganda work; that he availed himself of the opportunity "to personally electioneer among individual members" against another party member; that the stories he thus retailed were gathered "from a malicious source"; that the tales which he circulated were "slanderous", that they were "all hearsay"; and that "he had no knowledge of the truth of the reports he so circulated". The gentleman is no "exceptional instance"; he is a type of a species that grows on a certain soil. Both soil and type merit contemplation.

The ground upon which last year's national convention finally planted the said so-called Socialist party, and upon which the party machine, together with its privately owned press, keeps it, is the soil of the Civic Federalized A. F. of L. The affinity between the Capitalist Class and the Gompers body is sufficiently illustrated by their intimate relations. The one can not choose but partake of the qualities of the other. What the tactical qualities of capitalist warfare are needs no lengthy recitation.

Suffice it to say that those qualities must needs be the qualities of the cat-tiff craven—falsification. Unequipped with arguments, Capitalism has no weapons other than the diffusion of slander against the right and slander against the upholders of right; and it plies its trade thanks to its vast opportunities for propaganda. Thus does Capitalism; thus, consequently, does A. F. of Lism; and thus inevitably do the propagandists set afloat by the machine of the said "Socialist" party. Indeed, without exception, there is no "Socialist" party propagandist with whom the Socialism is not a pretext to propagate A. F. of L. falsehood. Thus we see the Careys and Sievermans periodically taking the field ostensibly "on a tour of propaganda for the Socialist party", in fact, however, on a tour to propagate the capitalist falsehood of the Tobin label which guarantees the employers peace while they skin their workmen; thus we see the Hanfords, whenever jobs run scarce in the shops, placed on the field ostensibly to declaim Socialism, in fact, however, to promote the falsehood of the of Capitalism beloved system of pure and simplemound, under which "Union" men, with "Union" cards in their pockets, carry militia rifles against workmen on strike; thus we see the Bergers and Heaths setting up the colors of Socialism and under the false emblem visit capitalist shops on the errand of discharging employees who have joined the Industrial Workers of the World. In each of these, and many

more instances that could be cited, the "electioneering" is done as a feature of "propaganda"; in each of these instances the tales thus retailed are gathered "from malicious sources"; in each of these instances what is circulated is a "slander" on Labor; without exception, in all these instances, wherever the "propagandist" is put to his proof he cuts the sorry figure of Mr. Arthur Morrow Lewis. Like the swindler, told about by Artemus Ward, who paid for a keg of apple-sauce with a bogus check, these retailers of the falsehoods of Capitalism draw upon a bank "that does not have an existence, but far otherwise, and never did".

The fruit of A. F. of Lism is Arthur Morrow-Lewisism. He who would have the bramble bush, must swallow the "misnomer and burlesque" of the bitter berry. He who would none of the "misnomer and burlesque" must cut down the bramble bush and cast it in the fire—whether it certainly will land, eventually if not sooner.

The "Brauer Zeitung" of August 26 is a study: the canine, represented by Giovanni Weigeloni and the International Executive Board, that licked the hand of Gompers and fraudulently deposed Trautmann, is now being kicked as a reward, with the result that he is setting up an awful yelping. To drop metaphor and outline the facts: the "Brauer Zeitung" of the date given has a long article headed, "Further Silence Would Be A Crime", which bristles with indignation over the arbitrary action of Gompers and his executive board in dissolving the brewery workers' Local Union 289 of Philadelphia, Pa., and converting it into Local Union No. 35 of the International Union of Steam Engineers! As the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor decided in the famous jurisdiction quarrels between the brewery workers, engineers, firemen and teamsters, that the latter should join their respective international organizations, the canine described above sees, in the dissolution of No. 289, the logical beginning of a process of autonomizing that will end in the complete dismemberment of the United Brewery Workers, hence its loud barking. But what would the poor animal have? In standing by Gompers against Industrialism and against Trautmann, in favor of trade autonomy, it earned the kick it so richly deserves and is now receiving. And, to make matters more pleasant for it, there are more kicks coming!

Charles F. Donohue, of Ansonia, President of the Connecticut State Federation, is out with a loud lamentation. He has a grievance against the State Legislature. He says, according to the Bridgeport "Evening Farmer", of August 21:

"That so far as the labor unions were concerned the 1905 session of the Legislature might just as well have never been held. None of the bills put forward and advocated by Mr. Donohue in behalf of labor as the legislative agent of the labor interests, were passed."

"No session in my recollection," said Mr. Donohue, "and I have been in the game for some time, has done so little for the working people of the state. Nothing that was put before the legislators, and which they knew came from me, or other members of labor unions and was intended for their benefit, was passed and made a law. We were beaten all round, and in my opinion the little we asked for was not radical in the least, but was of an ultra-conservative nature."

What would Donohue have—legislatures elected on capitalist principles passing labor laws? One might just as well expect a bona fide labor organization to strike to reduce the wages of its own members. The act of one would be just as logical as the act of the other.

When bona-fide labor organizations vote as they organize, i. e., for men representing principles uncompromisingly in favor of labor's interests, labor may not only expect, but secure, the passage of beneficial legislation without any fear of lamentable disappointments. All else is moonshine, if not worse.

I. W. W.—Do you think "boring from within" ever succeeds?

Ex-S. P.—Certainly it sometimes does—look at the "Socialist" party.

I. W. W.—Yes, I know the "Socialist" party, but how can you think the "Socialist" party has succeeded in "boring from within"?

Ex-S. P.—You're right. I'm not so reckless as to say the "Socialist" party succeeded in "boring from within" the A. F. of L., but hasn't the A. F. of L. "bored" itself into a pretty thorough-going control of the "Socialist" party?—Yes, sir, "boring from within" is sometimes supremely successful, and the American Federalized "Socialist" party is a striking example. And if you want another illustration of it just note how successfully the agents of Capitalism have "bored from within" the American Federation of Labor.

What the Anthracite Miners Got.

"The United Mine Workers' Journal" is a sapient publication. It acts on the principle that man walks on a wooden leg, and that one single doctored fact makes a good case. That a man must have two sound flesh-and-bone nether limbs to be whole, and that a case is made up of solid facts that must be considered in their entirety, is not a part of the mental philosophy of the genius who presides over its editorial destinies. Consequently, in its issue of August 27, it gives vent to the following wholly fraudulent diatribe:

"They Got Nothing."

"The decision of Statistician Neill that anthracite miners' wages shall be 2 per cent above the basis for August means an increase of \$450,000 for the month for employees at the mines, provided there are no unexpected suspensions—Hazleton Plain Speaker."

"The increase, taken with that which they received last month, will make nearly \$1,000,000 in increased wages which the 80,000 adult mine workers will receive. That is to say, each man will receive over \$12 a month more than the scale wages. And yet with these palpitating and tangible facts before their eyes a few malignant slanderers assert that 'John Mitchell betrayed the anthracite miners—they got nothing.'"

"With hearts cankered with hatred and minds warped by hallucinations, these petty and puerile insects repeat and revamp their slanders."

"But those most affected, the mine workers themselves, simply laugh at the crude work of the emissaries of Post and Parry."

Admitting the correctness of the per capita deductions made by the "Journal" (deductions that experience has proven to be wholly misleading, as the proviso of the "Hazleton Plain Speaker" clearly intimates), is there naught else to be said? What of the miners who have been "blessed" with that increase of "\$12 a month more than the wage scale" and yet have deserted John Mitchell to such an extent that he must rely upon the prestige of Father Curran and President Roosevelt to help him draw them back into the fold again? What of the continued appeals to them to return that Mitchell is perforce compelled to make even after the great aid rendered to him by Church and State? Are the anthracite miners fools and idiots, who, for the sake of a few dollars annual dues, will let a monthly prize of far greater monetary value slip through their fingers without any counter effort on their part? The heroic struggles for better conditions at all times, and at great sacrifice to themselves, on the part of the anthracite miners, should leave no doubt on that point.

The miners are rational men who realize that the "victories" of John Mitchell are barren of actual improvement in their condition. They are men who see their "increased wages" lopped off by increased oppression, rent, prices, discrimination and labor. Guy Warfield, in an article in "The World's Work" for March, 1904, entitled "What Has Followed the Coal Strike", shows how the rulings of the arbitration board permit of wholesale blacklisting. This cause alone has compelled hundreds of miners to flee the anthracite regions. Warfield also reveals how the ten per cent wage increase is offset in various indirect ways. First, the companies increased the cost of rent and coal sold to employees. Secondly, they established a system by which the non-unionists were permitted to monopolize the mine cars to the detriment of the unionists. Thirdly, the system of excessive dockage cuts down the day's pay all the way from two to ten per cent. Fourthly, the increased price of commodities bought at the stores rose out of proportion to the increase in wages; so that, finally, the increase of ten per cent was actually a decrease. Warfield further demonstrates that the nine-hour day is so intensified as to be actually longer (in its effects on the workers) than the ten-hour one.

Couple these comprehensive facts with the fact that Reading (Coal Trust) stock is selling now at an unprecedentedly high rate, and that it is reported to be "earning" a dividend of 16 per cent., and the fraudulent wooden-legged, one-doctored-fact method of reasoning indulged in by the "United Mine Workers' Journal", becomes clear; so also does the cause of the wholesale desertion of Mitchell by his quondam followers.

"THEY GOT NOTHING" and they can get nothing via Mitchell and the wise "United Mine Workers' Journal."

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, T. J. Jay, third the year.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Do you know that I have just found a flaw in Socialist reasoning?

UNCLE SAM—If indeed you did, you could get a pension from any of our colleges; they are all looking frantically for a flaw in Socialism; they have discovered a score of them from time to time, but they have had to abandon them. The flaws lacked the essential qualities of a flaw. They proved each of them to be strong links in the chain mail of Socialism. He who would find a real flaw is a made man.

B. J.—Well, I did!

U. S.—Let her rip; what is it?

B. J.—Socialists want to abolish capital, isn't it?

U. S. (hesitatingly)—Well?

B. J.—Now, then, without capital we would replace into the barbarism or universal poverty. There would, true enough, not be any of the shocking contrasts we see to-day between extreme poverty and extreme wealth, with all the evils that that entails, but neither would we enjoy many an advantage we now enjoy. To destroy capital were to destroy a lever of civilization, and that, you know, is an impossible task. Civilization will not back; it will move forward only—

U. S. (applauding enthusiastically)—Well said!

B. J.—Wasn't I right? Is not the fatal flaw in Socialism? I am glad you applaud me; it does not so frequently happen.

U. S.—I applauded your last sentiments: "Civilization will not move backward; its course is forward only. But the premises you start from are all wrong."

B. J.—Wrong!

U. S.—Yes. By the way, how did you like those glasses of applejack we had the other day?

B. J.—Prime they were. Shall we have another?

U. S.—Not just now; they were fine, tasted good, did us good—

B. J. (smacking his lips)—And no mistake.

U. S.—Now, then, suppose some man were to say to you: "He who takes applejack dies instantaneously under painful convulsions and great agony!"

B. J.—I would tell him that he was talking through his hat.

U. S.—And suppose he were to proceed to take out of his pocket a bottle labeled "Applejack", were to give that to a dog, and the dog were forthwith to kick and howl himself out of life?

B. J.—I would say the bottle's label was a fraud; it might bear the label of "applejack", but probably it contained strychnine.

U. S.—Suppose now, that man were to say: "I call this 'applejack'!"

B. J.—I would say to him that he was free to call it what he liked, but I call it strychnine, and that to give the name of applejack to a thing known as strychnine was a quibble and a fraud.

U. S.—You have just now accurately described the man who will give the name of "capital" to what is no more capital than strychnine is applejack.

B. J. (looks up with surprise).—U. S.—It is not capital that constitutes the lever of civilization, you speak of; it is the concentrated and perfected machinery of production, whereby co-operative work becomes possible, and the quantity of wealth yielded by labor is plentiful enough to afford comfort to all without arduous toil.

B. J.—Isn't that capital?

U. S.—No, sir. That becomes capital only when it is owned by private individuals. Owned by private individuals and operated for their private profit, the concentrated machinery of production becomes "capital", and then, so far from being a lever of civilization and a source of human welfare, it becomes a lever of barbarism and a source of human misery. It strips concentrated machinery and production and co-operative work of all the good that is in them; it robs them of their civilizing and beneficent powers; it promotes the one end of the social ladder population, poverty, such as was never before known in the world's history, and (Continued on page 6.)

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

ONE OF MANY WHO RECOGNIZE THE TRUE BASIS OF UNITY.

Headquarters
SOCIALIST PARTY
of Arkansas.

Address All Communications to
Dan Hogan, State Secretary,
Huntington, Arkansas.
August 23, 1905.

Daily People,
New York City,
Comrades:

Comrade D. A. Reed, your agent and active member of your party was slightly injured in the mines here yesterday and is confined to his bed as a consequence and will be for perhaps a week or ten days. I visited him this morning, and at his request write this letter.

Enclosed find money order for two dollars for which renew both his and my subscription to the Daily People for three months. My subscription to the Daily expires on the 23rd of this month, and his on the 27th. Please see that neither of us miss an issue as we are both making a file of the Chicago Convention proceedings.

I will try and see some of the others whose subs expire about the same time and get them to renew.

I look forward with much hope for unity on the political field as a result of our coming unity on the industrial field. You are doing much to bring it about.

Fraternally,
Dan Hogan.

THE REVOLT IS GROWING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I enclose you herewith copy of a letter to the business agent of the I. A. of M., in answer to a letter of his in which he informs me that I am in arrears. You see from this letter what stand I have decided to take.

Some time ago the I. A. of M. voted on a referendum as to whether or not he delegates to the then coming national convention of the A. F. of L. should endorse industrialism and Socialism and also vote for the removal of Samuel I. all of which were carried in the affirmative and our delegates were therefore instructed. But at the A. F. of L. convention they voted directly opposite to the instructions.

This one instance alone showed me what to expect from such an organization. To try and convert this body by "boring from within" is about as logical as to try to make a barrel of apples sound by putting in a few healthy ones, and about as successful.

Respectfully,

F. C. D.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 29.

(Enclosure.)

City, Aug. 29, 1905.

Mr. J. J. Handley; B. A.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Yours of the 28th received and contents noted. I am fully aware of the fact that I am almost out of the six months' limit. I was a member in good standing for over four years and have not seen very much accomplished, in fact, strike after strike has been lost.

We have been cheered up with such news as this: "Arrived at Podunk last night where Local so and so gave a smoker; had an awfully good time," by our president and vice-president. At whose expense? Ours, of course.

As I wish to reach the goal as soon as possible and as I know that I cannot wait until you have reformed the A. F. of L., I have decided to join a more revolutionary and more perfect union, namely, the "Industrial Workers of the World."

Hoping that this explanation is satisfactory, I remain, yours respectfully,

F. C. D.

II.

New York, Aug. 30, 1905.

To the officers and members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employers' International Alliance and Bartenders' League of America, Local, N. Y., No. 1, I, Michael D. Cannon, a member in good standing in this organization, do hereby tender my resignation to your body for the following reasons here stated: first, that your organization recognizes the brotherhood of capital and labor which, to my mind, it is impossible and does not exist. For if I want more pay it means less profit to capital and vice versa.

Secondly, that your officers know full well what the Industrial Workers of the World means. Yet our estimable secretary, Brother Korn, has expressed of himself in my presence this morning that the above-named organization is

not going to live long. But I think an organization organized on the class struggle lines cannot but succeed.

I hope you will accept my resignation at your next regular business meeting. Fraternally,

M. D. Cannon.

MORE LIGHT ON THE "DOCTOR."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I wish to supplement the statements made by B. R., in the Daily People of August 25, concerning a certain "Dr. Farnberg."

The fact is that there is no such person by that name at all. The gentleman who signs the above name is known as Rosenberg. Rosenberg, he claims, is positively his real name. No fooling this time! Where he got the "Dr." from is not known. He asserts that he secured it abroad and that it stands for "Doctor of Philosophy." When asked why he does not write under his own name he tried to evade the question, but afterwards intimated that for certain reasons he does not want the Russian government to know that it is he who writes these "revolutionary" and "Socialistic" articles.

One Who Knows.

New York, August 26.

BERGER AND THE I. W. W.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Industrial Workers of the World are steadily gaining ground in Milwaukee. The meeting held a few weeks ago at the corner of Second and Grand was broken up by the police. "It blocked the street." Wilke was arrested, but was immediately released again. On last Saturday, August 19, the Industrial Workers of the World held a rousing meeting opposite the Germania building. Sims and Wilke were the speakers. Great interest was manifested in what was said by the speakers.

That the new union will sooner or later supplant the American Federation of Labor here is as clear as broad daylight. The Social Democrats realize this. Why else should they put up such a fight to stop the new movement? Those who have thrown themselves body and soul into the new economic movement have been called to the Social Democratic headquarters and were told either to leave the Industrial Workers of the World or else they should consider themselves as no longer belonging to the Social Democratic party. Does not this very act of the ring—the controlling power of the Milwaukee Social Democratic party—plainly show that they are very much concerned about the economic movement, although they have again and again declared that they should be kept separately, or, in other words, that the trades unions should not be governed by a political party, any more than a political party should be governed by the trades unions?

The last act of the boss, however, shows a different thing altogether. Mr. Berger has shown his true self. He does not hide anything this time. Not only that, he wants to govern the political party, but also likes to rule over the trades unions, and whenever it suits his purpose, then he uses his political influence in the trades unions.

It is but the day before yesterday that this very same Mr. Berger raised a storm of indignation against the bad practice of the railroad companies here (the Milwaukee, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad) in asking their employees for whom they were going to vote.

Mr. Berger was angry as only Mr. Berger can be. He expressed his anger and indignation as only Mr. Berger is able to—because our present governor could possibly lose some votes by his hostility against the railroad interest. Arnold, the then governor candidate of the Social Democratic ticket, had openly said that La Follette was the best man. Mr. Berger was all ablaze when the interest of a Republican politician was at stake. Of course, it is a bad habit of the railroads to question their workers as to their political inclination, and then, when the party to which these workers belong is not suitable to the bosses, to be thrown out of work. But when Mr. Berger does the very same thing almost against which he raised so much dust, when it is committed by a faction of that party whose opponents seem such very good friends of Berger's, why that is an entirely different matter, eh? Has Mr. Berger the right to say that those who are active in the Industrial Workers of the World can no longer belong to the Social Democratic party?

The whole activity of the ring on South street shows once more that they fear the new organization, otherwise no

such capitalist political tricks would be employed.

The last "monster" picnic of the Social Democrats was not a success at all, compared with those held in former years. Not one-half of the sum realized on former occasions was taken in the last time, and as they need the money to carry on their agitation, the future does not look very bright to them. There are black clouds ahead, which seem very hard for them to dispel, especially so when the campaign fund is not so very bulky.

The man who uses old politician methods to gain his end cannot be expected to work on half rations. He would then have to walk a little slower, and you see this would mean the party's downfall!

H. B.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 26.

THE I. W. W. AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Having carefully read all the stenographic report of the Chicago convention I find no provision made for the unemployed. The unemployed should be admitted at a nominal sum and be subjected to the non-payment of dues during unemployment. Then, if at any time a strike is called the unemployed would be out on strike as well as the employed. Thus the reserve army of capitalism would be, partly at least, demoralized.

The unemployed should be encouraged to attend meetings, and a roll call of unemployed should be one of the features of the latter. In this way dues could be remitted and the morale of the working class maintained.

The above is not a cure-all for the unemployed proposition, but it is in line with the sentiments actuating the noble minds which expressed themselves at the Chicago convention.

I appeal to the executive board of the I. W. W. to provide a special blank for reports of unemployed members who cannot pay dues. When we do well to others we help ourselves.

Truly and fraternally,

John Lindgren.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 25.

A CONCEPTION OF THE I. W. W.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—My conception of the I. W. W. movement is that we, the I. W. W., have laid the foundation stones of a new government which will be of, for and by the workers that must, if the movement is not side tracked by some ballot box politician or other reformers, emancipate the workers of the world from slavery, although perhaps for years the scar of capitalist tyranny will remain.

To-day we are seceding from capitalism and, in order to do this scientifically, to my way of thinking, we must sever our connections with all capitalist law and authority so far as lies in our power.

To me it appears that the ballot box at a capitalist election on a capitalist election day, is a compromise that the men calling themselves revolutionary should take into consideration, as voting at the elections of the I. W. W. will in my opinion be voting for a government of by and for themselves.

Albert Thurston.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 26.

IMPERTINENT WORKINGMEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—To-day a gold-bug Democrat handed me a copy of the Paris, Texas, "Morning News," which contained a violent article against the I. W. W. The paper seems to think the I. W. W. ought to be annihilated. Such blatant idiocy, for a workingman to claim as his own what he produces! The members of the I. W. W. can only be actuated by anarchist motives and are seeking to destroy all public order! Would it not be better for the I. W. W. to go away back and sit down, and not offer any treasonable open defiance of Law (grift) and Order!

It is in this strain that the Paris "Morning News" attacks the only bona fide, economic organization of the working class.

J. L. Caylor.

Bonham, Texas, Aug. 20.

GRAFT IN JUDICA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following letter will touch a few points in our movement:

First—In order to vanquish the foe you must study his psychology. The psychology of our foes is a deep and yet shallow subject of study. Deep, because his modes of procedure are so complicated and shallow, because the materialist conception of history teaches us that material interest is his motive. Add the adjective "immediate" and you have the key. Our foes consist of dupers and dupes. The dupe is a job-seeker. He wants to get a "cinch" in the party. He can't get it. The party is too clear to be a mark. This gives him a chance to hide his unprincipled selfishness under the mask of "kicking against tyranny." He has a glib, eloquent, sentimental tongue and catches flies, i. e., a following to the duped is wholly influenced by the dupe. Of course, this is only an outline and far from being a com-

plete treatise on the psychology of notoriety seekers, labor fakirs, and other social rubbish.

That our foes hate Socialism goes without saying. But they are cowards. They dare not come out openly; ONLY with calumnies and misrepresentations to they stuff their blind followers!

Take, for instance, the anarchist (read petty bourgeois) "Freie Arbeiter Stimme." It stuffs its Jewish readers with a lot of "treatises" on "Socialism," "anarchism," "communism," "Social Democracy" (what kind of an animal is this?) "Social Democracy," "revolutionism" (a new word of their own!), etc., etc. That the articles are awkward and smell of utter ignorance any versed Socialist knows. I can give an abundance of quotations that are undoubtedly both ignorant and dishonest, when it comes to Socialism and examples of malevolence, when it comes to talk about the S. L. P., which is to them nothing more than "De Leon and his followers." It doesn't represent even its own "anarchism-communism" right.

If "Yankel" say they, doesn't like it, can he read English? We can lead him by the nose till he learns English and when he learns English there will be other "greenhorns" and you must not forget that till that time comes, we shall have our "editorships," "translatorships," etc. Graft in Judica goes on undisturbed! Seeing the above facts, the writer of this took the trouble of sending in a correspondence to the "Editor" of the "Freie Arbeiter Stimme," protesting against this confusion of terms, viz: anarchy with Socialism, etc., and explaining all these different "isms" as best he could. This did not please the Jesuits of the "Radical Reading Room," and one caricature of the revolutionary movement, L. Finkelstein threw his spear at me. Useless to say, he made a mule of himself and showed his unspeakable ignorance by quoting a meaningless definition of anarchy in some backward "university dictionary," dividing society in "a numerous lot of classes": capitalist class, middle class, working class, slum class, ("lumpen-proletariat" class), ruling class, ad nauseam! That didn't bother me in the least. Its only beneficial to our propaganda when our foe shows his incompetency and disqualification. But one thing did hurt me. The "gentleman" in question must have found out that I come from Austrian Poland, and as in that part of Europe the Jews speak a different "Yiddish" than in Lithuania, my opponent in "polemics," initiates my jargon pronunciation in his article!!! Nativistic pride is the symptom of a fakir! (See Volkszeitung in regard Irish people and the English language, etc.). Just as though "Yiddish" were a language and had a "correct" pronunciation!

I sent a reply, which was mainly directed against the incompatibility of nativism with their much boasted "humanitarianism" and "cosmopolitanism." I got a reply in the "Briefkasten" (Letter Box), that the readers of the "F. A. S." had no time to ransack "all the dictionaries in the library and if I send the money for stamps the letter will be returned to me." The main reason was that I spoke too open and clear and expressed my candid opinion on the whole bunch of grafters, including their pet, Rabbi Jitzchak Eisik Ben Arjeh Ben Zebi Halevi, alias "Prof." Hurvitz, who made himself ridiculous by his case against Comrade De Leon, where he, like a coward, failed to appear in the court and dropped the case, calling from hence, Comrade De Leon "the Croker of the S. L. P.," etc., and who wrote a series of anti-socialist, hence anti-progress articles in the Jewish "Vorwaerts," "Zukunft," and "F. A. S." From that time on I resolved not to have anything to do with these fake papers. But Finkelstein kept on "answering" my correspondence. At last he found it! In an issue of a week before last he shows his total ignorance by sending in a "recusation" of De Leon's "Socialism vs. Anarchy." Anybody could see the man didn't understand the pamphlet, for they are only "kenners" to their dupes!

H. Feulner.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 18.

HE LIKED THE MEETING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I was more than pleased with the N. Y. meetin of the Industrial Workers of the World. Trautmann told the truth with just enough of touch of that "Germanic sentiment" Sherman is an artist. To cold bloodedly tell the reason of the why and wherefore by a speaker is one thing, but to drive it home as Sherman did takes the ability of the born artist.

It was not an intellectual trick, but spontaneous, when he told of the blacklisted man's "vision of home." This home rose up before me as does the home of the dying gladiator of Lord Byron.

C. C. Croll.

Pleasantville, N. Y., Sept. 1.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

SENNEFELDER, JR.

Vindicated by a Circular Issued by the
Litho Feeders.

The below circular, calling for an indignation meeting of the Litho Feeders, comes as a speedy substantiation of my recent article entitled "Some Blossoms." There was just a trifling mistake in that article; the characters of which will be set forth later on. With that exception I shall substantiate all my charges.

Coakley calls the action of the Printers' Union the most despicable deal entered into between the bosses and a labor union to lower the condition of the members of another union.

Sennefelder, Jr.

THE CIRCULAR.

International Protective Association of
Lithographic Apprentices and Press
Feeders of United States and
Canada No. 1, New York.
New York, Aug. 24, 1905.

Dear Sir and Brother:

You are hereby notified that a special meeting of our association will be held at Manhattan Lyceum, 68 East Fourth street, New York, on Thursday, August 31, 1905, 7.30 p. m. sharp.

This meeting is called for the purpose of taking definite action in regard to the new conditions, which the future apprentices of the trade will be compelled to work under in all establishments who are members of the Employers' Association. This matter is a most important one and worthy of the utmost consideration by our members.

Acting under instructions of our Association I have attended one of the sessions of this joint board and I assure you I have a most important report to make concerning this meeting of the Apprentice Board at which I was present.

It is quite likely that a committee from the Lithographers' Association S. A. No. 1, New York, may be present at this special meeting, as our association will send them a cordial invitation to be present at this meeting in order to explain to our members the benefits of this new arrangement which they have entered into with the Employers' Association. We shall also ask them to explain why they agreed with the Employers that the wages to be paid to the future apprentice pressmen in our trade should be ten per cent less than the apprentices have received since the year of 1902.

If they have been honest in their dealings with the interest of the future apprentices and have nothing to conceal, then they will without a doubt accept our kind invitation and honor us with a visit and explain their actions in a matter which is dear to the hearts of every lithographic press feeder throughout the country; if our invitation is refused then we will have to take steps to properly protect our interests.

Another matter of almost equal importance will be acted upon at this meeting. I refer to a matter affecting the interests of the New York Feeders, which has already been talked of at our meetings and which has received the sanction of our General Association, who have placed the matter into the hands of our Local with full power to act.

All these matters coming up at this meeting make it one of the most important meetings of the year, and I sincerely trust that you will leave all other matters aside and attend this meeting.

A large hall has been secured in order to accommodate a full attendance. Elaborate arrangements have been made to keep a correct tally of the members present, as a fine of fifty (50) cents will be imposed for non-attendance, no excuses of any kind will be accepted.

I have nothing further to say, except that the entire matter is in your hands and I look forward for you to prove that you will not tolerate any interference with your interests without making a vigorous protest against such actions, so I sincerely trust that you will respond in a manner that will leave no doubt as to your loyalty to your organization.

Let us endeavor to make this meeting a great demonstration which will leave no doubt of the determination of the Feeders to fight for a square deal.

Trusting that you will attend, permit me to remain with kind regards, yours most fraternally,

William A. Coakley,
President.

BASKY'S RETURN TOUR.

August 31-October 6—Pittsburg, Pa.
Following this, Basky will tour the rest of the State of Pennsylvania to organize in towns where Hungarian workmen reside.

ORGANIZER WILLIAMS' DATES

In the States of Montana and Idaho, Missoula, Mont., and vicinity—August 31 to September 9.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

A. E. J. NEWTOWN, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.—First—The name adopted by the Cleveland stogie-makers is purely temporary. Remember that the tobacco workers do not constitute an industrial department of the I. W. W., they are merely a subdivision of the Food Producers.

Second—A solicitor in America has nothing to do with law. He is an agent of some mercantile concern.

C. F. R. PHILLIPPI, W. VA.—Ten to one "The Chemical History of the Six Days' Creation" has been suppressed. Other matter will be considered.

B. P., NEW YORK—Science is classified knowledge. Hence Socialism and medicine are sciences.

S. S., NEW YORK—"Shoe-fly, don't bother us!"

H. H., NEW YORK—You win the wager. We care not to re-state details. They have been repeatedly published in The People. None but freaks or mischievous quibblers raise such silly, immaterial issues. Let 'em go!

J. S. C., NEW YORK—The Roosevelt motto—"That which one does, which all of us can do, but don't, is the greatest of greatness"—is a compliment that Roosevelt pays to himself. He means by that that what he does is "the greatest of greatness." The sentence is put in an involved way. It purports to say that greatest greatness does not consist in a man's doing what nobody else could do; but in doing what anybody else could do, but neglects to do.

F. P. L., SAN JOSE, CAL.—There is nothing in the objection to high dues, etc., in the I. W. W. For one thing the organization needs funds to carry on its work; for another, the General Executive Board has power to remit and lower these where conditions require; for a third, with increased membership the individual share of burden will be reduced.

Next question next week.

E. L., MILFORD, CONN.—Postal received. Matter will not be forgotten.

G. Y., BARRE, VT.—Some nine years ago or so, the officers of Miners' Union had not enough money in the treasury to pay their salaries. The way they raised the funds was by declaring a strike. In that way they got large strike donations, and the bulk of the funds thus raised went to the salaries. To-day there is a general desertion from Mitchell's Union. Possibly the officers of the Union again want a strike as a means to raise money for their own salaries. Whether this is the reason or not we know not; we have not seen their financial report. We incline to the belief that the real reason of Mitchell's activity looking to a strike is simply a manoeuvre to corral the miners, and prevent them from stampeding to the Industrial Workers of the World. He will fail substantially.

E. E., CHICAGO, ILL.—Matter received. It is but another move of the A. F. of L. Socialist party placemen to seek to entrap Debs into constructive support of the A. F. of L. boring from within theory.

R. P. M., SCRANTON, PA.—Most assuredly the I. W. W. will organize a Cigarmakers' Union. There is only a Belmont cigarmakers organization in existence. The Seidenberg Spectre is stalking over the land. Don't you hear the rattle of the nails in the coffins of the "Blue Labeled Coffin Association"? Every one of the expectant coffin beneficiaries hears the rattle—from the dry bones S. P. national committeeman Berlyn down, they all hear it, and, being r-r-revolutionists, shiver.

F. R., KANSAS CITY, MO.—The man who imagines that, where universal suffrage exists, the working class can be induced to abstain from voting, fails to recognize an element that may not be forgotten. The I. W. W. could at best only establish the basis for united politics. But that would remain only a theory, and the theory would evaporate, and in the evaporation react back injuriously upon the I. W. W. itself, unless the theory can be put into practice. That can be done only by the existence of an actual political party to vote for.

A. B. R., KALAMAZOO, MICH.—The claim made by the agencies of the A. F. of L. that it is gradually becoming "industrialist" is on a par with the capitalist claim that it is gradually becoming more conducive to Labor's prosperity. As brazen a lie as the latter is the former. The jurisdiction fights and dismemberments of national Unions into national crafts, of daily occurrence in the A. F. of L. tell the tale.

M. S., HOLYOKE, MASS.—The information is news in this office. If you can ascertain the facts, giving specifications, concerning S. P. members of the Arbeiter Ring supplying scabs from New York against the Hartford striking cap-makers, let's have them. Will be published.

lished. A. F. of Hellism must be exposed everywhere, but with facts; we must leave to them insinuations and the flinging about of unsupported statements which is a mark of the ego maniac degenerate.

A. P., DUBUQUE, IA.—No doubt people who talk of "backward races" cannot build up a Movement that will successfully wrestle with capitalism. That is granted. The A. F. of L. Volkszeitung Corporation and the A. F. of L. whippersnapper editors of the privately-owned, so-called Socialist party papers are not looking to build up such a Movement. They are all looking only for petty graft. The "backward races" talk will furnish just enough of a body to graft upon. That's all they want.

T. C., NEW YORK—Even if there were no other evidence (much of which is cropping up now and will be published in due time) of the whispered calumnies with which the A. F. of L. Kangaroo sought to snuff out the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P., that New Haven fact goes far to throw light into that dark abyss. The reckless stupidity and stupid recklessness of the man who will venture to say he saw a document signed by De Leon and Davis in which De Leon agreed to furnish Davis with scabs—such a lie lacks even the merit of some lies, that of being ingenious and safe. They are now acting like demented rats that are smoked out of their rat-holes.

J. B. F., TUOLUMNE, CAL.—It is not intentional with some capitalist publications that they sometimes give the Socialist Labor Party more votes than recorded in these columns. They are careless. That's all. The People's figures are the correct ones.

J. O. I., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—There is no special shrewdness in the matter. If you have two and wish to reach five, one-half will not do it, nor three-quarters, nor two; nothing short of three will fill the bill. The S. L. P. position was that a powerful party of Socialism needed the substructure of a bona fide and powerful economic organization. The party's foes said, Nay. They were in the position of the man who having two and wished to reach five thought he could do so with one-tenth. Of course, such a man would tumble.

D. A. G., HOBOKEN, N. J.—The population of Japan is given at 47,000,000. Other matter will be looked after.

J. J. McK., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—So they have started to slander Sherman? The Boston convention of the A. F. of L. took place in 1903. Now, then, if any A. F. of L. or Social Democratic, alias Socialist Party agency tries to spread the slander that C. O. Sherman, the President of the Industrial Workers of the World, "was expelled from the A. F. of L. convention along with his organization," just ask the man to produce a copy of the report of last year's (San Francisco) convention of the A. F. of L. If Sherman's organization was expelled in 1903 it could not be there in 1904. You will find Sherman's organization represented in San Francisco (1904). At that convention the A. F. of L. decided to cut up Sherman's organization (metal workers) into different crafts. Thereupon the organization, by a vote of ninety-two per cent, voted to pull out of the A. F. of L. as inimical to Labor. That is the way Sherman and his organization were "expelled."

F. T., LOUISVILLE, KY.—The speech delivered by De Leon on his tour after the Chicago Convention will not be published until after the stenographic report of the Convention is through with.

T. H., NEW YORK—To our positive knowledge Eugene V. Debs is not a member of the S. L. P.; to our equally positive knowledge he is a member, and enthusiastic one, of the I. W. W.

A. J. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Mr. Moses Oppenheimer, the chairman of the Volkszeitung's "Call" committee to raise funds, was expelled from the German Social Democracy. By the constitution of the German Social Democracy no one who has been guilty of an act involving moral turpitude can be a member of the party. The action involving moral turpitude of which Mr. Oppenheimer was guilty was this: As a member of the party he was entrusted with certain secret documents to write an article on. Whether it is that he sold the information or what, the fact was that articles appeared in capitalist papers based on the information entrusted to his keeping. He entertains a virulent hatred for the S. L. P., from whose ranks his record bars him, and slanders its officers whenever he can.

C. N. S., DETROIT, MICH.—The fakirism, or Labor-Lieutenanthip for the capitalist class, of Theodore Shaffer is manifest from his public acts. What else, but such Labor-Lieutenanthip for

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kahn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
National Secretary, P. O. Box 980, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)
Notice.—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the above committee was held on Friday, September 1, at 2-6 New Reade street, with John J. Donohue in the chair. Absent with excuse: Walsh, Hossack, Gillhaus, Katz, Burke and Kinnally. Without excuse: Bahnen. Present: Donohue, Moren, Anderson, Teichlauf, Crawford, Lechner, Olson. The financial report showed for the two weeks ending with August 25 an income of \$105.50; expenditures, \$108.57.

Communications: From Denver and Grand Junction, Colo., several letters, bearing upon the matter of readmission of a former member; also a communication sent to the Editor for publication and which the latter had referred to the National Secretary, the latter also bearing upon the matter of re-admission Sub Committee, while strongly opposed to the re-admission of the person in question, could not infer positively from the letters whether the said person had been admitted, and the National Secretary was instructed to inquire and obtain definite information. From Section New York County a letter inquiring about arrangements relative to printing office and about the financial report to be furnished by the auditing committee. The National Secretary was instructed to urge the auditing committee to hasten the work they have in hand. From the Massachusetts State Executive Committee a letter complaining about dilatoriness on the part of Section Lynn in the matter of the grievance against Berry and enclosing copies of letters exchanged between the S. E. C. and the Section. The S. E. C. demanded that the Sub Committee proceed against the Section. As from the communications received it does not appear that this committee has any grounds to interfere, it was decided to so inform the S. E. C. From W. E. Kleininger, Chicago, offering to act as agent for the various party organs if provided with credentials. Resolved to inform him that this will be done if he provides the endorsement of his Section. From the Indiana S. E. C. came several communications enclosing letters from members of Section Marion, Ind., in which it was set forth that some members of Section Marion had gone to work in strike shops disregarding the contrary advice of other Section members. It was decided to inform the Indiana S. E. C. that Section Marion must proceed against the offending members and that failure to do so speedily and promptly will cause the forfeiture of the Section's charter. From Section Milwaukee, Wis., on local situation and local work. From Section Erie County, New York, asking that a pamphlet be published in the Polish language. Resolved to elect A. Moren a committee of one to prepare the manuscript of such a pamphlet in line with the present developments in the Labor Movement and that, when the MS. is at hand, steps be taken to insure the publication of same. From F. Bohn and B. H. Williams, organizers, reporting work en route in Oregon and Washington. From Section Detroit, Mich., urging publication of proceedings of National Convention of 1904 and expressing disapproval of the Section because of the delay. Secretary instructed to reply that at the time being funds are not available and that only by advance subscriptions in sufficient number to cover cost can the work be undertaken now. From Minnesota S. E. C. inquiring as to the time Organizer Bohn will arrive in that State and pointing out that before the advent of the cold weather they can successfully use an organizer. From California S. E. C., sending application for a charter for Section Humboldt County, which was granted.

Organizer Abelson of Section New York County appeared and inquired on behalf of the Section whether the Sub Committee would take the initiative towards bringing about amendments to the Socialist Labor Party constitution made necessary by the merging of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance with the Industrial Workers of the World. It was decided that this committee would rather leave the initiative to the Sections.

Elections of officers was reported by Sections Bridgeport, Conn., Oneida County, New York, Cambridge, Mass., Kalamazoo, Mich., and Boston, Mass.

A. Moren, Rec. Sec. pro tem.

CONNECTICUT STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Regular meeting held at S. L. P. Hall, Hartford, August 13, 1905. Comrade Leikin in the chair. Chas. Fantone and

J. Breier absent. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Correspondence: Several communications were received from Comrades Dava, Connolly, Thrope, H. T. Shaer and Phil Veal, all bearing on positions of permanent organizer; attended to by secretary. From Comrade Sweeney, several letters on permanent organizer; giving information about Hoar, sending endorsement of Massachusetts State Committee of the engagement of Phil Veal as permanent organizer, also giving direction for Comrade Veal to go to Fall River when through in this State. From W. H. Riley, recommending Pierson as permanent organizer. From Bridgeport, sending report about good condition of Section and requesting the State organizer be sent there for a week. Request granted. From New Haven, reporting election of officers, sending result as per capital proposition and forwarding \$4.80 for dues. From Jas. Marek, reporting about meetings held in New Haven with Comrade Veal as speaker. From Comrade Veal about Sections visited, meetings held and experiences on road. From E. Sherman, Rockville, Conn., explaining local conditions in regard visit of Pennsylvania organizer. From organizer Section Hartford, sending report of Sections as to condition and its activity.

On motion correspondence received and filed. Treasurer's report received as follows:

On hand, July 1	\$128.51
Receipts for July	43.17
Total	\$171.68
Expenses for July	\$24.80

On hand, August 1	\$146.88
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Motion carried to pay Comrade Veal's railroad fare in addition to his salary. After making arrangements for Comrade Veal's tour, adjournment followed.

E. Sherman,
Recording Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, September 2, the following contributions were received to the above fund:

C. Kohlenberg, Marion, Ind.	\$ 1.00
S. B. Cowles, Sand Lake, Mich.	5.00
R. F. Alberson, Sand Lake, Mich.25
F. Hulskamp, Madison, Ill.50
T. C. Joslyn, Springfield, Mass.	1.00
O. Sullivan, Revere, Mass.	1.50
F. E. Metzger, Paducah, Ky.	1.00
A. Gilpin, Weehawken, N. J.	1.00
W. Gilpin, Weehawken, N. J.	1.00
J. Finkbohner, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
(September and October)	2.00
J. H. Sauter, New York.50
D. J. Moran, Pawtucket, R. I.	1.00
A. McInnis, Lansing, Mich.	1.00
J. J. Donohue, New York.	1.00
Section Kansas City, Mo.	1.00
R. Clausen, Somers, Mont., per Williams	5.00
Members of Section Seattle, Wash., per Williams.	2.00
J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz.	1.00
W. Coleman, Tucson, Ariz.	1.00
J. R. Fraser, Dayton, O.	5.00
L. Ginther, Colorado Springs, Colo.50
A. Anderson, Colorado Springs, Colo.50

Total	\$ 34.05
Previously acknowledged.	1284.93

Grand Total

Note.—Readers of The People please note cards, soliciting contributions to the foregoing fund, are being sent out right along.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular business meeting of N. E. C. Canadian S. L. P., held at 69 1-2 Dundas street, London, August 25, 1905, with Comrade F. Hunt in the chair. Pierce absent. Minutes of two previous meetings were adopted as read.

Communications.—From F. Leach, 672 St. Urbain street, Montreal, regarding former communication. Secretary having replied, same was filed, and Secretaries action endorsed. From A. C. Kinn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York, regarding "Press Security League." Secretary instructed to ask for more copies of same to be used by N. E. C. From I. P. Courtney, organizer Section London, giving names of Section members; filed and Secretary to ask for addresses of same.

Adjournment.

C. A. Weitzel, Recording Secretary.

CANADA, ATTENTION.

To all sections, members-at-large and sympathizers in Canada:

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada, consider the time to place organizers in the field ripe and, in order to do so, submit the following plan: All sections, members-at-large and sympathizers are now asked to contribute a regular monthly contribution, starting at once, so that by the time spring arrives, the funds will be on hand to enable the N. E. C. to, from time to time as opportunity offers, engage the organizers of the Socialist Labor Party of the United

States who, in their work, come close to the Canadian border, to do work for the Socialist Labor Party of Canada.

Get in line everybody. Don't read this and then forget it. Act at once.

All monies to be sent to I. P. Courtney, 144 Duquesne avenue, London, Ont.

THE ANDREAS CASE.

Appeal of Illinois State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party.

To the membership of the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World, as well as all the readers of the Daily and Weekly People and the "Miners' Magazine," organ of the Western Federation of Miners:

Greeting:—You will remember reading the account of William Andreas' trouble with the United Mine Workers of America. They have at last unlawfully expelled him, denying him the right of appeal, placing a fine upon him and stopping him from working. He is therefore driven to the State courts for redress.

The Illinois State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party has taken the matter up, employed a lawyer, and will assist Andreas. We therefore appeal for assistance. One hundred dollars is wanted to start the case. Every little will make it lighter on the State Committee, as we are all poor and have no money.

Send all communications to Walter Goss, 701 Bristow street, Bellevue, Ill. Acknowledgments will be made weekly in both The People and the "Miners' Magazine." Respectfully,
W. W. Cox, G. A. Jennings, Gus Suber, Ben Frankford, Wm. Veal, Wm. Andreas, Walter Goss, Chas. Edie.
—State Committee.
East St. Louis, Ill., Aug. 29.

PALM GARDEN JAMMED.

(Continued from page 1.)

the working class". (Tumultuous and long continued applause.)

Trautmann then showed that the final aim of the I. W. W. is to wipe out all class divisions, and organize the superstructure of a new society in capitalism. "Solidarity on the economic field," said Trautmann in conclusion, "must precede solidarity on the political field. A working class divided and corrupted into craft unions will be divided and corrupted on the political field." (Tumultuous applause.)

De Leon followed. He said "Who will say that the world stands still? Who will say that labor performed persistently, fearlessly, fearlessly, will not meet its own reward? Who will have thought five years ago that such a meeting would have been held here to-night. The S. T. & L. A. is on the home run to victory. Its principles are incarnated in a new organization, the I. W. W., that was launched with five times the number of the S. T. & L. A. when it was launched."

De Leon then took up trade contracts and showed their fallacious basis and general harmfulness. All told, the meeting was a rattler. Sherman is an aggressive and incisive speaker. Trautmann an eloquent, satirical and a well grounded one. Announcements were made of other meetings and the Palm Garden audience went home after giving three rousing cheers for the Industrial Workers of the World.

INDUSTRIAL MEETINGS

ROUSING MEETING IN BRONX.

The Industrial Workers of the World held another one in the long list of their successful inaugural ratification mass meetings at Ebling's Casino, 156th street and St. Ann's avenue, Bronx, last Tuesday night.

The large hall of the Casino was filled to overflowing with wide awake, progressive workmen who had come to receive the message of Industrial Unionism from those whom the organization has chosen to spread the light.

Every speaker was received with salvos of applause as he stepped to the front of the platform, and every point scored against the old fakirated unions and in favor of industrial unionism, was received with a heartfelt enthusiasm which could leave no doubt in the mind of a spectator that the seeds of the new order of government were falling on receptive and fertile soil.

John J. Kinnally, the chairman, before introducing the first speaker, gave a brief review of the trades union movement from 1821 down to the present time. After merely outlining the objects of the Industrial Workers of the World, he read the preamble to the constitution of that organization, which was heartily received by the audience. He then introduced the first speaker of the evening, President Charles O. Sherman of the I. W. W.

Sherman launched out into a masterly arrangement of the American Federation of Labor, showing how its fakir leaders use the organization for their own benefit and that of their capitalist employers and captains; he also showed how these leaders, by fostering the narrow craft spirit, keep the Working Class forever divided and scabbing against itself.

Sherman not only stated that the American Federation of Labor was used as a scab furnishing bureau, but by a long array of indisputable instances, proved to the union men in the hall how they had been duped.

After Sherman came William E. Trautmann, general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., who spoke in German. His speech, for the benefit of those workmen who were better able to take in the arguments in German, followed the same general outlines as that of Sherman.

The last speaker was Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily People, who spoke briefly and to the point, showing the essential and unbridgeable differences between the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W., and making it evident to every workman in the audience that the Industrial Workers of the World is the only labor organization in the land deserving the respect and determined support of the workers. Amid three rousing cheers for the I. W. W. and the noble principles it embodies, the meeting was adjourned. From the comments of the audience, as it filed out of the hall, it was evident that the meeting carried new light to many.

TRAUTMANN ELATED

Over Success of Eastern Trips of General President Sherman and Himself.

General Secretary William E. Trautmann, in conversation with a Daily People representative last Monday, he

expressed his elation over the success of the Eastern trip of General President Charles O. Sherman and himself. Besides the successful mass meetings scheduled for Manhattan, Newark, Brooklyn, Paterson and the Bronx, General President Sherman addressed several I. W. W. organization meetings of silk workers, machinists and others; also the convention of the Butcher Workmen of New York and vicinity, which decided to refer the question of affiliation to a vote of the membership; while General Secretary Trautmann addressed, in addition to the mass meetings, conference meetings of the Hoboken Longshoremen and the New Haven brewers, both on Labor Day. Regarding the Brooklyn meeting, Trautmann said that he believed others would result from it.

In speaking of the progress of the I. W. W. since the Chicago Convention, General Secretary Trautmann stated that it has exceeded the expectations of the men who launched it. Referring to the eagerness with which the exposition of Industrialism is received, Trautmann said "We did not think the movement would meet with such a favorable reception."

Trautmann was inclined to ridicule those who prophesied for the I. W. W. the fate of the S. T. & L. A., saying that times have changed since the launching of the latter, thanks to Gompers' activity in the interests of the capitalist class, the working class revolt against the same, and the development of Capitalism.

When asked for definite information as to the number of organizations enrolled in the I. W. W. since the convention, General Secretary Trautmann stated that this and other facts of interest will be given in the first monthly report of the executive officers, which will be issued upon his return to headquarters in Chicago.

Trautmann left for Chicago after the Bronx meeting Tuesday night. Gen. President Sherman remained in the city until Thursday, when he left for Nova Scotia, there to address an independent organization of 20,000 mine workers and railroad men.

THE I. W. W. MASS MEETING IN PATERSON.

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 4.—The I. W. W. mass meeting advertised to be held at Helvetia Hall, last night, took place as scheduled by L. A. S. T. and L. A. and A. L. U. No. 20, assisted by Section Passaic County, Socialist Labor Party. General President Chas. O. Sherman and General Secretary Trautmann held a large audience till eleven o'clock. They were vociferously applauded by all present. The speeches were a continual statement of facts for the benefit of the working class on class-conscious lines.

Questions were asked. A storekeeper declared he was in favor of industrial unionism as portrayed, and asked if he could become a member. The answer was a decided "No." But he was told that he could become a member as soon as he was forced out of business and compelled to seek a job as a wage worker, when he would be perfectly eligible.

At the close of the meeting an opportunity was given to apply for membership. Application blanks were distributed. Many were returned filled to the Chairman, who instructed applicants to attend the meeting of Local 8, next Friday evening, top floor Helvetia Hall. There was \$1.65 worth of Labor News pamphlets sold.

R. B.

SA-MU-LAH BLOOD PURIFYING TABLETS.

MAKES RICH RED BLOOD, HEALTH AND STRENGTH. A BLESSING TO BRAIN WORKERS AND NERVOUS PEOPLE.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

ECZEMA
SCURVY
RHEUMATISM
NERVOUS DISEASES
WEAK LUNGS
CONSTIPATION
NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA

ERYSIPELAS
GOUT
TUBERCULOUS
BLOOD POISON
KIDNEY TROUBLE
IRREGULAR MENSES
LIVER TROUBLES.

SA-MU-LAH tablets are compounded from the essence of rare East Indian Plants, and are the perfected result of over 20 years of medical research. — SA-MU-LAH acts promptly on the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys. These organs are directly responsible for the condition of the blood. SA-MU-LAH is a blood purifying medicine put up in tablet form, and contains nothing of an injurious nature. They are invaluable in cases of specific febrile disorders where the blood has a large excess of ferrine or uric acid. Every disease or disorder that flesh is heir to can be traced to Impure Blood. SA-MU-LAH has helped thousands of sufferers. — It can help you.

FREE. A sample package of SA-MU-LAH tablets will be sent free to any person writing and enclosing 5c. to cover cost of postage.

ON SALE AT PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE PER BOX CONTAINING 25 TABLETS, 50 CENTS.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send price and order to

POWELL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

140 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

One hundred and ninety-one subscriptions to the Weekly People and fifty to the Daily People came in during the week ending Saturday, September 2.

James L. Chatterton of Crescent City, Cal., subscribes for a bundle of 6 Weeklies for one year, and sends along 5 subs for the Daily People.

Frank Bohn, national organizer, sends in twelve for the Weekly People from Portland, Ore.; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 12; M. Biell, St. Louis, Mo., 7; W. L. Mitchell, Carcross, Y. T., Canada, 6; G. A. Jennings, East St. Louis, Ill., 5; W. L. Noon, Bellingham, Wash., 5; J. Gaffert, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5.

Sections outside of New York City are reminded that the three Sections sending in the largest number of subscriptions to the Weekly People during the month of September will each be presented with one of the new speaker's platforms by Alvan S. Brown. In New York City the three district organizations buying the largest quantity of literature will also be presented, each with one of the platforms. Orders for literature and subscriptions to apply on this offer must be accompanied by cash.

We are still able to supply back numbers of the Daily People containing the stenographic report of the Industrial Union Convention, with the exception of the issues of July 25, 26, and 27.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

A good volume of orders were filled during the week.

Comrade Muhlborg of San Pedro, Cal., ordered an assortment of literature amounting to \$0.12. Portland, Ore., bought 240 pamphlets assorted, including 50 "Burning Question of Trades Unionism" and 50 "What Means This Strike?"

Comrade Ring, Crookes, Eng., bought \$4.20 worth of assorted literature. Belleville, Ky., bought literature to the amount of \$4.30 worth. Hartford, Ct., bought 50 "John Mitchell Exposed". J. M. Rector, Monark, Mont., sent in for \$1.85 worth of literature. Twenty-five "What Means This Strike?" were bought by the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, New York. Detroit, Mich., bought 33 "John Mitchell Exposed". Thirty pamphlets and a copy of Gronland's "Co-operative Commonwealth" were ordered by Indianapolis, Ind. Comrade Chabot of Everett, Mass., bought a copy of Morgan's "Ancient Society". Comrade Farrell of Lowell, Mass., sent for 25 pamphlets. Comrade Shaw of Tonopah, Nevada, sent \$1 for assorted literature.

Section New York bought 10 thousand leaflets, Debs and De Leon Speeches. Others taking Debs and De Leon Speeches leaflet were: Buffalo 4000; St. Louis 2000; Evansville, Ind., \$2 worth; Pennsylvania S. E. C. 500; Hamilton, O., \$1 worth. A dollar's worth of leaflets to Comrade Shaw, Tonopah, Nevada, Bridgeport, Conn., 250.

The Industrial Workers of the World ordered leaflets from all over the country, nearly 100,000 in one day.

Newburg, N. Y., ordered 2 gold emblem rings; and Paterson, N. J., 3 bronze buttons. Cleveland, O., bought 50 emblem buttons.

UNION COUNTY OUTING.

Section Union County, S. L. P., will hold a grand family outing at Rutherford's Grove, Roselle, N. J., Sunday, September 10. All kinds of games and prize bowling. Family ticket, including refreshments, \$1.00.

Directions: Take the Elizabeth and Plainfield car, to Chestnut street, Roselle. Then walk over Chestnut street to Ninth avenue to the grove.

LETTER-BOX.

(Continued from page 4.)

the capitalist class was his signed declaration that he had carefully examined the records and found that Carnegie had nothing to do with the Homestead strike, notwithstanding the fact that Carnegie was known to get out of the way in time so that Frick should bear the onus and Carnegie quietly profits by Frick's management of success over the strike? What if not Labor-Lieutenants for the capitalist class was Shafers' recommending that the members of his Union accept the offer of the Steel Trust and buy stock? Etc., etc.

D. L., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The most impractical man is the man who imagines it is practical to run a national movement by the light of the own circumscribed local information.

K., CLEVELAND, O.—Room 3, Pioneer Building, Denver, Colo.

J. A. J., NEW YORK; M. R. HOLYOKE, MASS.; N. S. BOSTON, MASS.; F. P., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; T. O. N., PUEBLO, COLO.; J. R. B., MADISON, N. J.; "X. X.", CHICAGO, ILL.; "Y. Y.", INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; "Z. Z.", WASHINGTON, D. C.; F. D. F., ROCKLAND, ME.; A. R. SKOWHEGAN, ME.; W. J. I., NEW YORK.—Matter received.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

the other end, purse-proud crime, ignorance and immorality.

B. J.'s eyes open wide.

U. S.—Socialism wants to destroy capital: that is, the form of private ownership of the modern and concentrated machinery of production.

B. J.—I now see.

U. S.—Socialists do not oppose; on the contrary, they favor, promote and hail every progress of the sciences that causes production to be carried on in a more concentrated way, that is, more and more co-operatively.

B. J.—Then they are all right!

U. S.—Whoever attacks Socialism by giving the name of "capital" to the very thing Socialists favor and promote, either knows not what he is talking about, or, like the strychnine man who calls his stuff applejack, he indulges in deliberate misrepresentation.

U. S.—That makes me a Socialist.

U. S.—So is every honest man on whom intelligence dawns. Capital is machinery of production put to bad use. Socialism aims at freeing the machinery of production from that Old Man of the Sea—Capitalism.

B. J.—Let us all give a helping hand!

PICNIC POSTPONED.

The picnic of Kings County, which was to have been held yesterday, was granted such poor weather by the weather man that the committee in charge decided to postpone the affair till Sunday, September 17. Improve the two weeks.

NEW YORK OPEN AIR MEETINGS

Monday, September 11, 8 p. m.
Houston street and Second avenue; Seventh street and Avenue B.

Tuesday, September 12, 8 p. m.

Sixth avenue and West Fourth street; Thirty-eighth street and Eighth avenue.

Wednesday, September 13, 8 p. m.
Thirty-first street and Second avenue; Eighty-fourth street and Second avenue.

Thursday, September 14, 8 p. m.
One Hundred and Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue; One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue; One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.)

of production and take and hold that which we produce, and abolish altogether the system of private ownership of the means of life through which the capitalist class now manages to oppress us.

In our plan there is no room for jurisdiction fights and craft conflicts. Our enemy is the capitalist class. We want all workers united against the common foe, and we want to, and mean to educate our fellow members, through literature and lectures, in spite of the Civic Federation's press censorship scheme. The craft unionist, with his "sacred" contract, lets the employer choose the battle ground. When the contract runs out, the boss who has had time to prepare is ready to defy and defeat his agreement-duped employees. The Industrial Unionist, on the other hand, will study and consider the economic conditions and be always prepared to fight at the moment of most advantage, ever ready to stand by his fellow workers in the same industry or in all industries, recognizing the solidarity of interest, which should bind in common cause all those who toil.

The Industrial Workers of the World has nothing to conceal from the rest of their fellow workers. They do not smother their purpose in any fine American Federation of Labor phrases about the community of interest between the capitalist class and the working class. They stand four-square to the true interests of the workers, on a platform that is unmistakable, on a platform that declares we must come together on lines suited to cope with modern industrial conditions. Unions that are would-be "job trusts," which raise Chinese walls of prohibitive initiation fees, and by other devices keep workers out of the pale of unionism; unions which but serve as aids to the capitalist; unions which keep the workers divided into warring craft factions with their jurisdiction fights and diversified labels—all must be thrown aside if we are to make a true united effort to better our conditions on the economic field.

We want an open Industrial Union, easy to join, universal transfers, a universal label, and a spirit of class solidarity. These are to be found embodied in the make-up of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Nearly one hundred thousand of us have already gotten together and we want you, fellow-workers, to size the situation up for yourselves and see that it is your duty, in fact your only hope, to join hands with us in building up a true union of the working class that will not be controlled by the "labor lieutenants" of the Civic Federation.

All information concerning the Industrial Workers of the World can be obtained by communicating with

WM. E. TRAUTMANN,

General Secretary-Treasurer, Industrial Workers of the World.
148 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

CHAS. O. SHERMAN, General President.

INVESTIGATE.

READ.

ATTEND OUR MEETINGS.